PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,154—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

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ESTABLISHED 1814.
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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.		
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 20th Nov.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon..... 4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester 11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole..... 18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews ... 25th "
		1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon..... 1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule ... 8th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 15th "
B.I. EGYPT	5 00	R. F. Brisoce ... 22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 29th "
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler .. 5th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon .... 19th "
B.M.L. ARABIA (1)	8000	A. W. Adamson 26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail or
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,373	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 8, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DonBALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,050	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," will SAIL for the above Ports, calling at COLOMBO and PENANG, if sufficient inducement is offered on or about the 24th November, 1.9 .

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

F. FISCHER & Co.,
8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at Rates rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

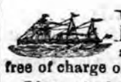
S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 15th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the Various Gold Fields, fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	5,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,019	Lidin.	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.
KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

IS a preparation quite distinct and apart from any of the numerous Essences and Extracts advertised by European firms.
Freshly made from the flesh and bones of selected chicken (by Liebig's process), it is of uniform strength, and weakly or delicate children, and invalids derive the most gratifying effects from its use, especially in the hot weather, when a suitable form of nourishment is so difficult to select. Its prompt action in remedying and preventing LOSS OF FLESH is very marked.
Price Re. 1-12 per small Jar.

KEMP & Co., LD, BOMBAY.

—BASS'S BEER—
BOTTLED BY
FOSTER AND STONE
GUINESS'S
—DUBLIN STOUT.—
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
BY IND COOPE & CO.
THE CELEBRATED BOCK ALE,
BY MESSIEURS. GRUBER ET CIE.,
As used in the Principal Hotels and Restaurants in Europe.
BECK'S PILSENER BEER.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	9
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address one line, Engraved any style	4	0
Address two lines, Engraved any style	6	0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.
In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving.
These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Rs. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	3	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

OUR DISPENSARIES.
ARE all in charge of fully qualified ENGLISH CHEMISTS assisted by competent Compunders. All Drugs and Chemicals issued by us are guaranteed pure.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT
OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE WINES IMPORTED BY KEMP & Co., LD., OF BOMBAY,
Are specially selected for them in Europe by Experts, and will compare favourably with any offered by other firms in the Indian Market.

THREE SPECIALTIES.

	Per Bot.	Per Doz.	Per ½ bot.	Per Doz.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Kemp's Invalid's Port	3 0	34 0	1 14	21 0
Kemp's Dry Cadiz Sherry	3 0	34 0	1 14	21 0
Kemp's Household Claret	1 4	14 4	0 13	8 4

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES, and other Fine Wines.
SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, BITTERS.
The Finest Aërated Waters in India are made by the Company.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

TO GET THE BEST
Is always a good plan—and one it is well to remember.
Sarsaparilla will purify the blood, build up sound tissue, and restore you to normal health—but you must be sure

TO GET THE BEST
preparations of the drug or disappointment will result.

KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS
are GUARANTEED freshly made and always in the finest condition.
SWEET, BRIGHT, FLUID, OF UNIFORM STRENGTH.
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2.-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.
KEMP'S IODIZED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld, BOMBAY.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P" " Roadster, 32lbs.	"	416	"	490
" "S" " Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O" " Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	448
" "R" " Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	416	"	456
" "H" " Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	260	"	290
" "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC XMAS CARDS,
FOR SENDING HOME
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT NOW ON VIEW
AT THE
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.
RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH SWEETS
From 12 Annas per lb.

PREPARED daily by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Fresh, pure and wholesome.
ALMOND ROCK, BUTTER SCOTCH, etc. | NOUGAT, TOFFEE, etc. | CHOCOLATES, ICE TABLETS, etc.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.
OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.
BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS
WILL FIND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF ALL GOODS REQUIRED FOR TRAVELLING OR RESIDENCE IN INDIA.
SUN HATS AND HELMETS
HOLDALLS
PILLOWS
TRUNKS AND BAGS
RESAIS
FITTED SUIT CASES
&c. &c.

BUT WHY SUFFER
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.
Use at once Dr. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Annas 8, and Re. 1.
WITH COUGH AND COLD?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "POSEIDON," from TRIESTE, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 1.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, after which none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

SOFT SHIRTS
FOR DAY WEAR
SOFT GAUZE
AND
GAUZE NET.

3 FOR Rs. 12.
Very comfortable wear.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

A FANCY BAZAAR
IN AID OF THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN RESTORATION FUND
will be held in the
CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL,
ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16 and 17, from 4-30 to 7-30 P.M.
CAFE CHANTANT each EVENING 8-30 P.M.
Entrance to Bazaar 8 Annas. Children 2 Annas.
Admission to Cafe Chantant Re. 1.

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st August, 1897, is declared at the rate of Re. 12-8 for every Share of Rs. 250, each of Rs. 5-4 for every Share of Rs. 50, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 29th November, 1897, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on 22nd November, 1897, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 29th November, 1897, both days inclusive.

SHAREHOLDERS residing in Bangalore, Mysore, and Madras Presidency will obtain Dividend Warrants at BANGALORE and those in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts at HUBLI from our Representatives in those places, on and after Monday, the 29th December, 1897, on production of this Company's share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th November, 1897.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	10,000,000
Reserve Fund.....$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
H. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNARD, Esq., Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI,
AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HAIPHONG,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
FOOCHOW,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
HONGKONG,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 10,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 47, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
in boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
81, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Nagubhoy Dewchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Hussonally:—
1 diamond, ruby, and emerald necklace.
1 diamond, ruby, and emerald gulpata.
1 pearl soojnie, about 28 chows.
30 pearl soojnis, about 50 chows.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a choice small collection of books, including "Great Cathedrals of the World," 2 Vols., folio, containing 130 very large and beatiful steel plates of famous cathedrals published at £3-3-0, Allison's Atlas to his History of Europe, Encyclopædia Dictionary, 7 Vols., 47-7, Encicyclopædia of Chronology, valuable Bibliographical Works important for Librarians and book collectors, Quaritch's Catalogue with Supplement and Sampson Low's Catalogue with Supplement and Sampson Low's Catalogue of books, 3 Vols., 1835-1880, Rawlinson's Oriental and Persian Monarchies 3 Vols. MacMillan's Colonial Library, etc., the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED GREY CLOTH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the Insurance Office concerned.
A quantity of Grey cloth in pieces damaged by fire and water.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
A number of telephones, some nearly new and in perfect order.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Harold and Co.
8 large and 6 small casks of Carbolineum (remedy against white ants).
1 D B B L Gun by Moore and Harris.
On account, of the concerned—
100 boxes C. Whiteley & Co's "Ark" brand old Blended Glenmorden Whisky.
100 boxes C Whiteley and Co's "Ark" brand hypatia old Scotch Whisky.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Muki Maru—
R S H 1/5—5 cases 275 dozen bamboo bliads.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. N. Kerawalla and Co., ex s. s. Bhopal—
476-2354—1 case 2 pieces coloured velvet.
By order of Bhugwandas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Hora Abdool Cader Hussonally,
B 11-17—7 cases 416 pieces Nainsook muslin, 27 inches, 40-56 yards.
18-20—3 cases 177 pieces nansook muslin, 29 inches, 40-56 yards.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Jafferjee Amijee, ex s. s. Baroda—
5 K H and Co 2452 69—8 cases 800 feet polished plate glass.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Samuel Hajee Mahomed, ex s. s. Nizamieh—
490 C O 4198 99—2 cases all wool striped coating, 55—56 inches.

AT 2 P.M.

2 very stylish and light English Cortland Carriage Co.'s dog-carts.
1 strong built light office shigram.
1 second hand light victoria.
1 " double seated brougham.
1 strong built dog-cart.
1 very showy grey Arab horse, 14-3, going in saddle and harness.
1 pony with saddle, going in harness and saddle.
1 broad new first class 4ing lah well-built and finished cabriolette of the best workmanship with bicycle, rubber tyre wheels and self acting patent hood, lined with real morocco painted blue and picked outyellow, suitable for a horse 14-2 to 15-2, built to order by Gill of London for the consignee, to be sold without reserve.
1 brand new lady's bicycle by William Cooper, London, with Dunlop pneumatic tyres with accessories.
4 new gentlemens' pneumatic tyred bicycles.
1 fashionable and stylish miniature brougham very little used.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF CHANDELIERS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following:—Crystal glass, gas and kerosine chandeliers and wall brascets, large size musical boxes, playing Hindustani tunes, singing bird cages, figures with fish bowls, leather goods, fancy toys, suitable for Christmas presents, and plated ware.

SALE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE AT WORLEE.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the morigagee Madhowjee Ishwarjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgajor, Mahadoo Hasoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of September, 1895 the following property, viz.—
All that piece of leasehold ground together with the messuage and he editaments standing thereon situate at Worlee, Coliwada, in the sub district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 957 and street No. 516 and standing in the name of Gavrochur Vasi Lakhoi, widow of Shambhia Tipoo and bounded, on the East by the sashore, on the West by the Worlee Main Road, on the North by the property of Janki Suchoo, and on the South by the property of Vithal Boodhia and the same premises are in the occupation of the said Mahadoo Hasoo.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Elphinstone Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London lamps, table ornaments, gentlemen's pneumatic bicycle, etc. the property of U. MCINTYRE, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN 13TH CAMATOPORA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgageeBai Goolal, widow of Jamnadas Runchordas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Eleetie Sheitiba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2th day of January 1896, the following properties, viz:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 13th Camatopura Street outside the Fort, in the Registration su bdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2035, street No. 203, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4368 and 4581, new No. 11073, old survey Nos. 4113 and 4111, newsurvey No. 21-6586 and bounded on the east by the property of Jungoom Rajuna Mahaja, on the west by the property of the said Eleetie Sheitiba Venkati, on the South by the 13th Camatopura Lane, and on the North by the sweepers' passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Eleetie Sheitiba Venkati.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground with a messuage or dwelling house formerly forming part of a house belonging to Eleetie Sheitiba, situate in the 13th Camatopura Lane outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4538, new No. 11083, old survey No. 4,760 new survey No. 6568, and assessed by the Asses or and Collector of Municipality under Ward Nos. 2432 and 2433, Street Nos. 11—115 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vadi Venkati, but now of the said Eleetie Sheitiba Venkati, on the West by the property of Joti Sayaboo, on the North by the 13th Camatopura Street, and on the South by the sweepers' passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Eleetie Sheitiba Venkati.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai, Fakrudin and Chandulal, Attorneys to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon:—
A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, ship side lamps and mast head, brass fittings, knives, carpets, and miscellaneous other articles.
Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIANS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of B. I. S. N. Co., by order of Messrs. Gungaram Nursey and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mooljee Vussonjee, landed ex s. s. Lavada, from Calcutta—
50 bales hessians, 50 by 10.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, etc.
1 lot of grey piece-goods, consisting of shirtings, jacconetts, mulls, etc.
1 lot of white piece-goods, consisting of shirtings, nainsooks, jacconetts, mulls, &c.
3 cases T-red pink scarves.

AUCTION SALE OF 142 BALES OF JUNGBAR GREY PIECE GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Kunja Nanjeebhoy Mianee, the undermentioned goods:—

					in. yds
6 bales	jungbar grey piece-goods,	No.	1500 by 2¼	lbs.	29 by 10
3	Do.	do.	„ 1200 by 2¾	lbs.	29 by 12
30	Do.	do.	„ 200 by 4 3-4	lbs.	29 by 20
30	Do.	do.	„ 7000 by 5 3-8	lbs.	29 by 24
30	Do.	do.	„ 700 by 6	lbs.	31 by 24
43	Do.	do.	„ 2.6 by 8	lbs.	35 by 32

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 15th November, 1897.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akhai, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Khoja Valee Mahomed Peer Mahomed, the following valuable property:—
All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the newly-built bung low, out-houses, kitchen, stables, etc., standing thereon, situate, log and being outside the fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,361 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Government ground, &c., and the passage called "Gowan," on the west by the public road called Pedder Road, on the north by the property of Lowjee Jaitha, on the south by the private passage or road leading to the property of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Vakil and others, and the said premises are now in the possession of the said Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akhai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, Port Trust Shed, by order, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and risk of Kharajsoonderjee—
Ex s. s. Sirsa.
20 bales No. 2 twills, 44 by 26 1-2 2 1-4 lbs.
300 pieces rope bound a y mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TELEE MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Commissioners appointed in suits No. 587 of 1895 and No. 169 of 1896, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—
All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground, one containing by admeasurement 166 square yards and another containing by admeasurement 107 8-9 square yards, making together 273 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1159, 1160, and 1160, new No. 8325, 8326, old Survey Nos. 2209, 1-2294, and 2-2294, and new Survey No. 3745 and 3746, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Bhoiwada Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street, alias Telee Moholla, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward Nos. 73 and 74, and Street Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Moulvi Saldoola Saheb, and on or towards the south by the mosq e of Doctor Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants in suit No. 169 of 1896.
For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suite No. 71 of 1897.
Narronji Muljee and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Nathoobai Morarji and another .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtiker and Goolabchand Motichand Damania, the Special Commissioners appointed under the decretal order of the High Court, dated the 14th day of October, 1897, and made in Suit No. 71 of 1897, the undersigned will sell without reserve by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th Nov. 1897, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms in Apollo Street, the Land and Ginning and Pressing Factory, known as the Factory of the Kagwad Ginning Co., situated at Kagwad Zilla, Belgaum Talooka, Athni, with all the machinery, engine, boiler, press, gins, pictures, tools, implements stock-in-trade stores, and other property belonging thereto or used in their profession as they may be. The particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of Balkrishna V. N. Kirtiker, Attorney for the plaintiffs, in Church Gate Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the defendants, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, or at the offices of the undersigned, in Apollo Street. The Factory is on view.
The particulars of the Land on which the Kagwad Ginning and Pressing Factory is situated.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated in Kagwad Pottookal, Athni Tookdi, Belgaum Talooka, Athni, bearing Revenue No. 140, standing in the name of Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, admeasuring 2 acres and 5 goontlas, assessed with other lands now belonging to Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, at Rs. 18 per annum and bounded as follows:—On the east by a plot bearing Revenue No. 141, belonging to Appa bin Dada Khote, on the west by the public road leading to Narwad, on the south by the inam land of Mahadoo bin Kasiba Rangari, whereof Keshavvarna bin Shri Bhavani is the Vahivatdar, and on the north by the plot of land belonging to the said Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, with all the messuages standing thereon and known as the Kagwad Ginning and Pressing Factory, together with all the plant, machinery, engine, boiler, press, gins, fixtures, tools, implements, stock in trade, stores, etc., as the same may be in their present condition.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY, &c.

One 14 nominal horse power high pressure horizontal engine.
One cornish boiler 22' long and 5' 6" diameter, of 100 lbs. working pressure.
12 double roller gins by Messrs. Platt Bros, and Co.
One seed cotton opener (conical).
One donkey pump, cameron type.
One 10' self-acting sliding screw cutting and surfacing gap lathe.
One hand wheel to drive the lathe.
Shaftings, pulleys, belting, gearing, etc.
One west patent geometrical half press (broken).
One press cotton opener (wooden).
One cotton weighing scale (broken).
One belows, one anvil and smithy and mechanic tools.
One roller press chimney and hoisting tackles, spare parts of gins and stores.
Five broken parts of the half press machinery which are lying in Messrs. Drewet, Chowna and Company's godowns opposite the Prince's Dock, and which must be taken delivery of by the purchaser at his own expense.
All the machinery is used for nearly four years.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, next to Gibbs' House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished Bombay furniture, also open carv d furniture suitable for presentation at Home, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built single seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a powerful bay waler gelding, sets of English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th November, 1897.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF SALVAGE AT THE FRAMJEE PETIT MILL.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Insurance Companies concerned for the PURCHASE of the MACHINERY SALVAGE from the recent fire at the Framjee Petit Mill. The property is on view and particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Crawford and Co. Auctioneers.
The Salvage purchased must be removed within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders must be s nt in to the Office of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents before twelve o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., accompanied by a deposit of Thousand Rupees which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.
The Committee of Adjustment undertake to accept the highest Tender exceeding Rs. 50,000.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.
Committee of Adjustment, Framjee Petit Mill Fire Loss.
Bombay, 11th Nov., 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 1
Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)
"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 80·23 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.
Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.
This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1892-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 0	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 11	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.
On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.
Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.
MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.
LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.
Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable at the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,330

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 18,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th July, 1897.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
				Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,321½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld., Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Cooper Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad M.	700	1,000	500	Nil	760
Alliance	1,700	1,100	all	...	530
Anglo-Indian	1,340	—	00	Nil	49
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Ballary)	874	60	all	3 per ct.	
Bombay Trading	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	615
Bombay, Nadional Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,00	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.5	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,635xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	815
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	555xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,010
David Mill ... hulla Ginning and Pressing	1,400	600	500	dvd Rs.40	915
DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.50	250
Dhan Mills	1,00	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,10	500	50	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindustan Hingunghat Mills	873	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.35	610
Howard and Bulloughs	1,00	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	640
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Indian Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.78	2,120
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	280
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs.20	340
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	815
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,225
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	910
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	800xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	Rs.50	350
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhmidhunker Cotton Mill Co. Ld.	900	2,500	900	dvd Rs.40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	600nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	450	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	—
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Sarsaboee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,000
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	203
Bhowanigger City Press & Manfg. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breula Cotton Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175xd
Broach C.I.P. Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	205
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	141
Khanagum	940	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedjapha and Company, and P. Co., Ld.	390	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs2½	37½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	250
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	500	dvd 15½	150xd
Prince of Wales.	100	500	500	30	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	0	385
Bassoon	300	500	500	20	365
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	2,0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Talkari	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,130
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	200
Back Bay Baths	200	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	118
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	56
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct	350
Indian Guarantee & Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Karachee Landing & Shipping Agencies & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	3⅓	183
Napier Mail Co	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	168
Naptier Foundry	1,000	100	200	3 pr. ct.	40
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	147
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,025
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	250	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	21-11
China Leaf	"	24-10
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-9
Do. do. new	"	24-7
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-9
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-8
Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Dragoons	"	15-7
Bar silver 17	"	73-8
Do. 17½	"	73-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water 2-27m., 2-7a. Low water, 8-39m., 8-5a.
Bombay Light Horse, general parade, 6-30 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Poseidon entered the dock on Friday and the steamer Scindia on Saturday; the steamer Armenia left it on Friday.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.—By direction of Government, Professor Haffkine left Bombay on Friday evening for Hardwar, where plague is raging violently at present.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.—It is stated that Mr. Justice Strachey, who before his elevation to the bench of the Bombay High Court held the office of Public Prosecutor at Allahabad, will be appointed to the vacant post of Chief Justice at Allahabad.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Darossalam, Ibo Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Buldana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.

A DISPENSARY AT MATHERAN.—We hear that Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy has expressed his intention to offer Rs. 7,000 for the opening of a charitable dispensary at Matheran, which is to bear the name of his late grandfather, the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I.

SALE OF THE WAHALLAN MILLS.—The auction sale of the Wahallan Mills which was to take place on Saturday afternoon through Messrs. Bennett and Co., the well-known auctioners of Apollo Street, was postponed *sine die* by virtue of an order received by the auctioneers from the High Court, prohibiting the sale.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Washington Post—Sousa
Fantasia	Village Festival—O'Keefe
Landler	Little Grandmother—Langer
Selection	The Nautch Girl—Solomon
Valse	The Dancing Girl—Coote
Galop	The Cyclist—Kupler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of October last, there were 110 bullocks, 31 horses, and 16 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 97 bullocks, 27 horses, and 34 dogs were admitted, and 98 bullocks, 29 horses, and 10 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among bullocks, one case among horses, and 12 cases among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out-patients:—18 horses, 4 bullocks, 35 dogs, one monkey, 4 parrots, one she-goat, 2 buffaloes, 4 turkeys, 3 cats, and 1 canary.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Null Bazaar, touching the death of Jamilabai, aged sixty years, a Mahomedan widow of Shaik Oomer, residing with her brother-in-law, on the third floor of a house at Kazee Street. For the last six months deceased had been behaving in a somewhat eccentric manner, and used to mutter and abuse people. She occasionally smoked bidees and set fire to her clothes. About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon she began to abuse her sister-in-law Assabai, who being disgusted went downstairs, leaving the deceased alone in the room. When Assabai returned to her room, about 5-30 p.m., she found deceased missing and searched for her. She went into an adjoining room of a neighbour where deceased used to go, and there she found her lying dead on the floor with burns all over her body. A naked kerosine oil lamp was burning on the floor and a box of lucifer matches was lying near the body. Her clothes had been totally consumed. When her brother-in-law returned home in the evening he removed the body into his room and gave information to the police at the Null Bazaar Police Station. The room in which she was found burnt empty, the tenants having vacated it a few days ago. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. POSEIDON.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived on the evening of the 13th instant per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, Captain K. Myayer:—

FROM TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Barnett, Mr
Boccko, Mr and Mrs W
Fischer, Mr and Mrs
Headley, Dr I L
Kirkbride, Mr
Krieg, Mr
Link, Mr
MacBlaine, Mr
Macaiping Leog, Mr and Mrs
Ottewill, Mr, Mrs and two Misses
Ringger, Mr R
Schelling, Mrs, child and infant
Slater, Mrs
Thiele, Mr
Zuberbuhler, Mr, Mrs and child

FROM PORT SAID—Zuccher, Miss A

FROM ADEN.

Banfield, Mr A
Ronnayelly, Mr and Mrs A, and two children

FROM KARACHI—Symons, Mr.

FROM DIFFERENT PORTS—30 deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10,97—Pestonjee Rand K—Rattonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble, Part heard.

15,97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

322,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Crigie L and O.

333,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.

334,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The South Norfolk Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand—Craigie L and O.

Testamentary Suits.

11,97—Edgelow and G—Ladkibai vs Bai Kabulbai—Wadia and G, and Haslal M and M.

27,97—Edgelow and G—Chotalal Chunilal vs Kaboolbai alias Navivahu and others—Maganlal and R.

33,96—Mansukhlal D and J—L W Silvert-Carnac, Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhunjeeshaw.

1,97—D and Dhunjeeshaw—Lakmidas Damodher vs Dhanavahoo, widow—Mansukhlal D and J.

2,96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Utumram—M N Saklatwalla.

19,95—M D and Jamsetjee—Bhicajee vs Ardesir Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla—Brown and Mir Part heard.

29,97—Smethan B and Noble—Meherbai and Jehangir Collett vs Manee bai widow—Ardesir H and D.

29,97—F Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Bhicajee Barjorjee D Lam—M D and Jamsetjee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhasdarker and others vs. Shamrao Narayen Laud and others.—Inglis and Feard, Part heard.

98,96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chhogmul and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.

135-104,20,95—Pestonjee R and K—Goolamchand Bahadurmal and another vs Lachhminarayen Mukhalal and another—Bhaisanker and K.

247,92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sakalchand and others—Edgelow and G.

5,97—Chitnis M and M—Kallandas Ramjee vs Bhaidas Thakoredas and another—Bhaishanker and K.

352,96—Nasra and H—Goolukhraj Ramsomel and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai—Matubai and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

346,97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hossein Suleman vs Goolam Hossein Umersey and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

401,97—Bhaishanker and K—Vasonjee Khimji vs Madhowji Minbonjee—Brown and M. Part heard.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

32,97—In person—Abdool Rehiman Hajee Sumar vs Hajee Ibrahim Joosub and another.

30,97—In person—Kaba Giga Darjee vs Bhika Vaja Darjee and another—Captain and V.

33,97—In person—Ramsoondar Jagasar vs Madhow Sewpal. For further direction and costs on the commercial report.

505-89—Payne G and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—J C Cama, Kanga S. Pestonjee R and K, Edgelow and G, and Mansukhlal D and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

307,97—Payne G and S—Trimbuk Gangadhar Ranade vs Bhugwandas Mulchand and another—Wadia and G, and Ardesir H and D—Part heard.

297,97—Ardesir H and D—The Standard Mill Co Ld—Trimbuk Gangadher Ranade—Payne G and S.

143,96—Captain and V—Esmail Mahomed Mirza vs Goolam Hossein Somjee and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

VALUABLES DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case. Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SALE OF A GUJERAT TALUKDAR'S ESTATE.

CHUDASAMA NAUDHABHAI AND OTHERS VS. NARAN TRIBHOWAN AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, District Judge of Ahmedabad, in darkhast No. 48 of 1896. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, appeared for Chudasama and others, original defendants and opponents, and appellants in this case. Mr. N. V. Gokhale (for Mr. C. H. Setalvad) appeared for the respondents, Naran and others, original plaintiffs and applicants.

Having regard to the provisions of Section 31 (2) of Bombay Act VI of 1888, the estate of a Talukdar cannot be sold in execution of a decree obtained subsequent to the Act coming into force, in respect of an encumbrance created on the estate prior to the date of the Act coming into force without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council. In such a case the High Court directed the lower Court to allow plaintiffs, the execution-creditors, reasonable time to produce the sanction, and in case it was produced, to order the property to be sold in execution, otherwise to dismiss the darkhast.

Plaintiff's Naran Tribhowan and others, the decree holders in High Court Appeal No. 58 of 1894 in original Suit No. 18 of 1892 of the file of the District Court of Ahmedabad, presented a darkhast praying that the sum of Rs. 11,566-13-1, i. e., the amount of their decree, together with costs and interest might be awarded to them by the sale of certain immoveable property hypothecated to them described in the darkhast which was in the possession of the Collector of Ahmedabad as the administrator of the estate of the minor defendants. Notice was issued to the defendants to show cause why permission should not be given to plaintiffs to sell the hypothecated property. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that the application could not be granted, it being opposed to the provisions of Section 31 of the Bombay Talukdari Act VI of 1888 and to Section 89 of the Transfer of Property Act IV. of 1882. The District Judge of Ahmedabad framed the following issue for determination:—Can the estate of a Talukdar, having regard to the provisions of Section 31 of Bombay Act VI of 1888 be sold in execution of a decree obtained subsequent to that Act coming into force, in respect of an encumbrance created on the estate prior to the date of the Act coming into force without the consent of his Excellency the Governor in Council? The District Judge found on the above issue in the affirmative, and directed the property to be sold in execution of the decree as prayed by plaintiffs. Against this decision defendants preferred this appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment, said:—There is no doubt an apparent conflict between the ruling in Nagar Pragji vs. Jivabhai (I. L. R., 19 Bom., p. 80.) and the remark made in the judgment in Doshi Fulchand vs. Malek Dajiraj (I.L.R. 20 Bom., p. 515.) in which a doubt is expressed as to the correctness of the extension given in Nagar vs. Jivabhai to the principle laid down in Kalian vs. Pathubhai. (I. L. R., 17 Bom., p. 289.) In this last case, it was ruled that when the incumbrancer had obtained a decree for the sale of mortgaged property prior to 25th March 1889, on which day Bombay Act VI of 1888 came into force, the prohibition under Clause 2 of Section 31 of that Act did not apply, and the decree was capable of execution as before the Act. The facts are not fully reported in Nagar Pragji vs. Jivabhai, (I. L. R., 19 Bom., p. 80) but as the decree in that case was passed in August 1889, within a few months after the Act came into force, the suit was apparently instituted when the prohibition became operative. This circumstance assimilates the case to the class of cases referred to in Kalian vs Pathubhai, (I. L. R., 17 Bom., p. 289.) There is particular reason to distinguish cases in which a decree has been obtained from those in which proceedings had been presumably instituted before the Act came into force, as in Chhabdas vs. Ramlall (5 Moors I. A., p. 127.) their Lordships of the Privy Council had to consider how far retrospective effect could be given to the provisions of an Act of 1848, which declared that "all agreements by way of wager shall be null and void," and it was held that this prohibition did not affect the validity of existing contracts, all events not those contracts on which actions had already been brought before the new Act came into force. The test suggested in Moon vs. Durden (2 Exchequer Reports p. 22,) which is a ruling on the English Act against wagers, viz., the use of the word shall in that Act, apply equally to the wording of Section VI of that Act. The principles of the construction of statutes in this connection were very clearly stated in G. Lee Morris vs. Sambamurthi (6 Mad, H. C. R., p. 126,) where it was observed that the general principle is that rights already acquired shall not be affected by the retrospection of a new Act, and that the law regulating the acquisition of rights is the law as it stood when the facts out of which the right springs occurred. Of course, this is only a presumption, and if the intention to give retrospective effect can be clearly gathered from the provisions of the new Act, such intention must prevail for reasons such as those reffered to in Shivram vs. Kondiba, (I. L. R., 8 Bom., p. 340.) These principles appear to me to cover the decision in Nagar Pragji vs. Jivabhai, (I. L. R., 19 Bom., p. 80.) and as one of the judges who decided that case, I see no reason to think that the extension thereby given to the principle of the ruling in Kalian vs. Pathubhai (I. L. R., 17 Bom., 289.) was not correct. It was on account that for the institution of the suit Nagar vs. Jivabhai, when they were called upon to decide the case reported in Shah Kalidas vs. Chudasama Nadhabhai (P. J. for 1895, p. 428) followed the more cautious procedure suggested in Doshi Fulchand vs. Malek Dajiraj (I. L. R., 20 Bom., p. 515. In Shah Kalidas vs. Chudasama Nadhabhai as the incumbrances was of a date prior to the Act, the suit was instituted long after the Act came into force, a decree was passed for the amount due, but its enforcement by sale of the property was made subject to the provisions of Section 89 of the Transfer of Property Act, which would, it was observed, make it possible for the creditor to obtain the sanction of Government before the sale actually took place. This direction was in accordance with the course suggested in Doshi Fulchand vs. Malek Dajiraj (I. L. R., 20 Bom., 505.) It will be thus seen that there is really no conflict between the several rulings of this Court noted above. I would follow the course laid down in Shah Kalidas vs. Chudasama Nadhabhai (P. J for 1895, p. 423) in the present case, and vary the order of the District Judge by directing that time may be allowed to the decree-holder to produce the sanction required by *Section* 31, Clause 2, and only after he produces such sanction steps should be taken to execute the decree.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said: —As my learned colleague distinguishes the case of Nagar Pragji vs. Jivabhai (I. L. R., 19 Bom., p. 80.) from the case of Doshi Fulchand vs. Malek Dajiraj (Ib. 20. Ib. 505.) on the ground that in the former the suit had been instituted prior to the coming into force of the Gujerat Talukdars Act, 1888, I think the necessity to refer this case to a full Bench pointed out in the latter decision does not exist. In this case of which a prior stage is reported in Shah Kalidas vs. Chudasama Nadhabhai (P. J., 1895 p. 428,) the Act came into force long before the suit was filed, and therefore under Section 31 (2) there can be no alienation of the estate or any portion thereof without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council. A sale in execution of a decree is such an alienation as comes within the terms of this section. See Kalian vs. Pathubhai (I. L. R., 17 Bom., p. 289.). We must, therefore, reverse the order of the District Judge and direct that he give the plaintiffs such time as shall to him seem reasonable for the production by them of the sanction of the Governor in Council; in case they produce the same he can then affirm his present order, otherwise he must dismiss their darkhast. We leave him to dispose of the costs incurred throughout.

CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LD.

THE second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company No. 15 Bank Street, Fort, Mr. Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, one of the directors of the company being called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read the following directors Report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their report and the audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the period of about nine months ending 30th June last, showing a net profit of Rs. 48,353-4-8, which with the sum of Rs. 718-3-5 brought forward from the previous account amounts to Rs. 49-071-13-1, which taking into account the infaney of our company and the dire advent of Plague and Famine may be considered very satisfactory. The directors propose to dispose of the above amount, with your approval as follows:—dividend at Rs. 30. per share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 39,000, Depreciation account Rs. 10,000. Reserve Fund 5,0000. Insurance Fund account 1,000 to carry forward 3,071-13-1, Rupees, 49,071-13-1. The company's property together with stock of silk, yarn, silk cloth, wastes and stores is fully insured against fire for Rs. 4,70,470 Two of the directors, Messrs. Hormusji Shapurji Seervai and Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The above report together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending the 30th June last was adopted and passed. A dividend at the rates of Rs. 30 per share free of income-tax was declared and made payable on and after the 18th instant, to those shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 2nd idem. Messrs. Hormusji Shapurji Seervai and Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Mr. Hormusji Edulji Davar was appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE PLAGUE AND THE PARSEES.

PRESENTATION TO DR. BAHADHURJI.

IN response to the invitations issued by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., C. I. E., Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Bart., and Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, and leaders of the community, a large and representative gathering of the Parsees assembled on Saturday evening in the hall of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution for the purpose of making a presentation to Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, M. D. (London) for the services he rendered to his community during the time when the plague was raging in Bombay a few months ago. The meeting was attended by about five hundred leading Parsees, there being also about two dozen ladies of the community present on the occasion. As it was the first time that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., had made his appearance in public since his return from England, where he had gone to take part in the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of H. M. the Queen Empress, he was given an ovation on his entrance into the hall, the whole assembly remaining standing until he occupied the president's chair. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and the three high priests were also accorded warm reception in the hall. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in the Gujerati language.

Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, secretary to the Punchayet, by the direction of the chairman, read the following account of the Plague Hospital as it was established and managed by Dr. Bahadhurji. In the course of his remarks, he said:—The first plague death among the Parsees took place on the 21st of October, 1896. The attention of the trustees being drawn to the fact that the number of plague deaths gradually increased among the community, they met together on the 8th of December, 1896, to consider a scheme about starting a Plague Hospital for the Parsees. At the meeting they came to learn that Dr. Bahadhurji was thinking to start a movement about such a hospital. So they wrote to that gentleman immediately requesting his presence at the meeting. He kindly attended the meeting at once and offered his services for the work. The trustees secured the bungalow of Messrs. Merwanjee & Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama for the hospital and placed it at the disposal of Dr. Bahadurji on the 13th of December, 1896, and Dr. Bahadhurji opened the hospital on the 18th of December, i. e., within six days. Dr. Bahadhurji has worked hard at great risk and at the cost of his very valuable time. For all this our community is highly indebted to him. His services have been too valuable to be properly rewarded. The trustees deem it necessary to present him with a silver vase and tea-set as humble mementos in recognition of these invaluable services. The trustees beg to announce that on the 16th of December, 1896, they placed the fund before the Parsee public for subscription. Rs. 23,075-13-0 have been subscribed to it in all. Of this sum Rs. 19,103-1-0 have been collected at the Parsee Punchayet office and Rs. 3,967-12-0 have been forwarded directly to Dr. Bahadhurji. It is worth noting that the Parsees in the mofussil also sympathised with the movement and subscribed to the fund. Among these subscriptions the donations of Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha and Messrs. Sorabjee and Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash attract our special attention. The former gentleman paid a monthly donation of Rs. 100 for six months for the salary of medical officers and attendants, and the latter gentleman paid the rent of the hospital bungalow for six months and a-half at the rate of Rs. 275 per month. Out of the total amount collected, about Rs. 22,000 have been spent, and about Rs. 6,000 are in balance. The hospital has been closed for the present, but the landlords, the Cama brothers, have kindly allowed the bungalow to be in the hands of the trustees free of rent. So all the hospital furniture is still kept there, so that, God forbid, if there arises the necessity of again opening the hospital, it can be done immediately. The trustees take special note of the kind services of Dr. Nowroji Dorabjee Patuck, who took a very active part in the movement at the time of starting the hospital. They offer their best thanks to him for these services under the nom-de-plume of "A poor man's share." He subscribed the handsome sum of Rs. 501 and got a similar large sum subscribed by the members of his family. Not only that, but he took an active part in the work of starting the hospital. Dr. Bahadhurji has brought to the notice of the trustees the kind services of three medical officers who had assisted him in his work. They are those of Drs. Dara Muncherjee Dastur, Kaikhosru Muncherjee Heeramaneck, and Miss Maneck Turkhud. The trustees take with pleasure the services kindly rendered by this lady and these gentlemen, and beg to offer them their best thanks and to present them small tokens in recognition of their services. The trustees beg to thank on this occasion all the subscribers to the hospital fund and to all the gentlemen who have worked in connection with the hospital.

THE SEGREGATION.

Out of the above fund segregation huts were built at Dadur and Matoonga under the kind supervision of Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E. The trustees express their best thanks to Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban for the trouble he took in the erection of these sheds. He has kindly got constructed sheds that would suit the customs and comforts of our community. His Excellency the Governor, Lord Sandhurst, had once visited these sheds and was pleased with their arrangements. They well thatched before the monsoons, so they are still standing in good condition fit to be utilized again if required. Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, with his son, Dr. Rutbonji, kindly attended to the medical wants of the families living in these huts. The trustees offer their best thanks to Dr. Temuljee and his son for their kind services. Sorabjee Pestonjee Kalliandas and Messrs. Bomanji Hormusji Wadia and Framjee Hormusji Banaji, of Hathiwalla's Wadi at Khetwadi had kindly placed their buildings at the disposal of the trustees to erect partitions in their dining halls for accommodating some Parsee families whose houses were being cleaned and disinfected during the plague time. Dr. Framjee Shapurjee, Dr. Cowasjee Eduljee Madachanjee, and Mr. Nowroji Hormusjee Patuck had kindly assisted in this work. The trustees beg to offer their best thanks to these gentlemen and to Messrs. Cowasjee Bottlewala, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewala, and Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Shroff, the trustees of the above institutions. The Segregation Fund amounted to Rs. 9,173-9-6, out of which Rs. 8,190-8 have been spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 983-1-6. In conclusion, the trustees on behalf of the whole community once more offer their best thanks to Dr. Bahadhurji. The things presented to Dr. Bahadhurji are nothing before his very valuable services, but there is need to assure him that however poor they are, they are the tokens of heartfelt appreciation of his kind services by his Zoroastrian co-religionists. These poor tokens are in no way proper recompense for his va luable services. May the Almighty God give him the full recompense of these services by blessing him with health, wealth, and mental vigour.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., then addressed the meeting as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The services of the gentleman in whose honour we have met to-day have been appreciated by the public press are this. As mentioned in the statement read by our secretary, Mr. Jivanj

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse feed, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

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And a Lecture by

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

A DECLINE of 1-16th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 113; Indian Sterling Loan being unaltered at 117. The rate for Bar Silver advanced 1-8d., say to 26 5-8d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 57 1-2 cents per oz.: with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4'85 1-2 dollars. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 lower, at 63. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day the English and French Funds are quoted as before; and the price of Bar Silver is unaltered both in London and New York. Rupee Paper also is unchanged in value. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight has been reduced by 1-8d., say to 1s. 3 9-32 per rupee.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 40 1-2s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, December-January shipment to Antwerp, tone of the market firm; and Linseed at 34 3-4s. per 416lbs., value, April-May shipment, to Amsterdam. To-day, Brown Rapeseed has been quoted at 39 3-4 per 416lbs., sellers via the Canal, December-January shipment, to Antwerp, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening at an advance of 1-32d. in the price of spot Mid.-Americans, at 3 9-32d.; and Arrivals were higher to the same extent in all positions; but in ready East Indians, Belatee and Khandesh were 1-32d. lower, and Westerns 1-16d. Surats closed quiet, and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 15,000 bales, including 100 Surats. The Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester market has been firmer.

To-day, a drop of 1-16d. has taken place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 7-32d. per lb, Arrivals being also 1-16d. down in all positions; and Surats generally lower to the same extent. The market closed easier this afternoon; Surats and Arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, East Indians nil. Imports 34,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been firmer again.

In New York yesterday 5 7-8 cents per lb. was still the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, but Futures were 14 points lower for February, and 13 points for May, at 5'74 cent, and 5'88 cents, respectively. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 62,000 bales.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly Reports due yesterday, has not come to hand and is supposed to have miscarried.

No change took place to-day in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands, but February Futures further declined 6 points, to 5'68 cents per lb. and May 5 points, to 5'83 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 58,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight was 3,880,000 bales, compared with 3,340,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Locally the Cotton market has been steady to-day, with a large business reported, but prices generally unchanged. "Good" Broach is quoted at Rs. 175 per candy, March delivery, and Bengal at Rs. 138, January delivery. The Mills have bought 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 150 per candy; 50 bales Karanja, at Rs. 148; 100 Broach, at Rs. 170; 100 Juigaum, at Rs. 135; 50 Karachi, at Rs. 135; 250 Wadhwan, at Rs. 150 to Rs. 160; 600 Akola, at Rs. 139 to Rs. 147; 200 Damargaum, at Rs. 142; 1,200 Bhosawul, at Rs. 143; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 134; 600 New Wadhwan "Fully good," at Rs. 159 to Rs. 161, March-April delivery; 200 Shesgaon "Fully Good," at Rs. 151 per candy, January delivery; in all, 3,550 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and without change to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	594 bales.
Wheat	1,658 cwts.
Linseed	2,708 "
Rapeseed	1,544 "
Gingellyseed	8,004 "
Castorseed	1,703 "
Rice	2,555 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady. No business of importance has passed to-day; for April-May shipment 15s. 6d. per ton is asked.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper, and rates receded 1-32d. all round, the Banks being unwilling sellers; but later re-sales were offered, and the market became steadier, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3½d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3½d.	"
" 3 mas' sight	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Francs "	1'65	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at 98 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 97 7-8 for the Settlement, with 92 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There have to-day been a decline of Rs. 45 in Hindustan, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit; and an advance of Rs. 40 in James Greaves, and Rs. 5 each, in Howard and Bullough and Swadeshi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	2 27-32.
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	26 5-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	71,000	bales.
" " Surats	400	"
" Imports of cotton	97,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	
" Stock of cotton	429,000	"
" " Surats	8,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madana and Mombassa, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, Nov. 12.

The Hall Line steamer] Rufford Hall, left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day, and free pratique was granted at 9 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Lottmbro, left Singapore for Bombay, on the 13th inst.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperatrix" sailed for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 14.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th October, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	64,000	1,21,000	4,000	1,89,000
Or per mile of Railway	139	262	9	410
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	14,40,357	20,45,668	66,266	35,51,791
Total for 17 weeks	15,04,357	21,66,668	70,266	37,41,791
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,783	1,99,474	22,885	3,39,142
Per mile of Ry do.	253	218	50	651
Total in corresponding date do.	16,08,069	21,53,553	89,378	38,41,983
Decrease for the week				Rs. 1,11,112
Do, to date				" 1,00,192

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CAREY—October 23, at Brampton Rectory, Northampton, the wife of Bertram Sussmaser Carey, C.I.E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUDGETT—BRIGHT—October 19, at St. Paul's Church, Clifton, Charles Theodore, third son of W. H. Budgett, of 6, Litfield-place, Clifton, formerly of Stoke House, Bristol, to Kathleen Julia, youngest daughter of George Bright, of Clifton, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

EMANUEL—HALDINSTEIN—October 20, at the Bayswater Synagogue, Alfred Lewis Emanuel, B.A., Oxon., of the Indian Civil Service, youngest son of Lewis Emanuel, of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, to Ray Haldinstein, eldest daughter of Alfred Hadinstein, of Heigham Lodge, Norfolk.

JOHNSON—GOLDSMITH—October 19, at Weston Church, Southampton, the Rev. Charles Blois Johnson, rector of Enborne and Hamstead Marshall, Berks, son of the late Major Johnson, Indian Cavalry, to Gertrude Callender, daughter of Callender Goldsmith, late H. M. C. S., Milton Lodge, Woolston.

DEATHS.

ASHLEY—October 23, at 5, East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the Rev. Francis Busteed Ashley, Vicar of Woodburn, Bunks, 1847-1885, formerly Lieutenant in Madras Artillery, H.E.I.C.S., aged 78.

BLAGRAVE—October 21, Colonel Thomas Colvin Blagrave, late 28th Native Infantry H.E.I. Co's Bengal Army, aged 79.

BOSANQUET—October 18, Arthur Neville Crawford Bosanquet, youngest son of the late Arthur Bosanquet, Bombay C.S., and Mrs. Bosanquet, of Cleddon Hall, Monmouth, aged 35.

FORRESTER—October 24, at 4, Stafford-street, Edinburgh, Jane, widow of William Forrester, Surgeon Major, Honourable East India Company's Service and Madras Army, aged 79.

GIERTSEN—September 9, at Solv Kronen, Horton, Norway, G. J. Giertsen, late Superintendant of Police, Bombay Presidency.

RICKETTS—October 26, at Oak Hill-grove, Surbiton, Jane Hester, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Ricketts, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, aged 73.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TEMPLE—November 4, at the Rungkotee, Raneegunge, E. I. R., the wife of G. Temple, Solicitor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NICHOLL—November 9, at Amritsar, Edward Nicholl, C. I. E., Secretary of the Municipal Committee, Amritsar aged 50 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1897.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES' misgivings that the disposition to coddle the British soldier which he discerns in various matters may have an injurious effect on the fibre of the army, will not be diminished when he reads of the Viceroy's despatch to Lord George Hamilton promising a court of inquiry into the cause of the losses incurred by the Northampton regiment in a reconnaissance, conducted under the eye of General Lockhart himself. The losses incurred by the regiment when suddenly attacked in a nullah were nineteen killed and thirty wounded. Five regiments in all lost twenty-two killed and forty-five wounded. The General in his telegrams to Simla described the affair as a "brush" with the enemy. If every brush of the kind is to be the subject matter of a Court of Inquiry preceded and heralded by an exchange of telegrams between Lord Elgin and Lord George Hamilton a frontier war will have more terrors for the General in command and his officers than for the enemy. The only point of view from which this new humanitarian departure could be regarded with a qualified satisfaction is that it may make influential officers think twice before they recommend the Government of India to make war against the frontier Tribes. If a coroner's inquest is to be held on every soldier killed in a brush with the enemy, there will be little inducement to make war at all. Sympathy is never withheld from those who are victims of encounters on the frontier; but those who are responsible for the annual recurrence of such sacrifices cannot divest themselves of that responsibility by proceedings which distinctly imply censure on the General and his staff. It would be interesting to know whether the decision come to at Simla to order a Court of Inquiry to investigate how it came to pass that there was a brush with the enemy, was arrived at spontaneously or whether it was suggested by the Secretary of State. It can scarcely be supposed that Sir George White, with his experience of guerilla warfare in Burmah and elsewhere, would have suggested that Sir William Lockhart should be hauled over the coals because a skirmish with the enemy entailed some regrettable losses. The idea would be more likely to suggest itself to a civilian whose first idea when anything goes wrong is to send for the police and have the matter inquired into. A very high military authority has stated very truly that war cannot be made without constantly accepting great risks. The aphorism applies to Frontier Wars as well as to all others,

DURING the fight for the Mayoralty of the city of New York—the Greater New York, aggrandised by the recent annexation of the city of Brooklyn across the East river—one of the candidates was recommended to the suffrages of the free and enlightened electors on the ground that he once won a prize for eating twenty-three steaks at one sitting. Need it be said that he was the successful candidate? Judge Van Wyck is his name, Representing the Tammany Party, he was elected by a large majority, and will on New Year's Day become Mayor of the second largest City in the world for the next four years. The Republicans who held control of the city for four years have been routed. There was a split in the Republican Camp. The "Independent" Republican candidate, Mr. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and formerly Mayor of Brooklyn, stood as the representative of "Honest citizens and Independent Politics!" a bitter cry which was a defiance to Senator Platt, the official "boss" of the Republican Party. Senator Platt had a candidate in Mr. Tracey. The vote was split on the Democratic side also, but Tammany won hands down. The new Mayor will now nominate the heads of departments and get complete control of the thousands of Municipal employes, who are all electors. The revenue of the United City amounts to sixteen millions sterling a year, the expenditure being on a lavish, not to say highly extravagant scale. Disposing of these potent means of influence—far beyond anything at the command of the President of the United States—the Mayor of New York, it is confidently hoped by ardent Democrats, will be able to influence the State election and turn the scale at the next contest for the Presidency. The split in the Republican Camp is unfortunate for President McKinley at this juncture, but it had itr equivalent on the Democratic side. Last year Tammany Hall supported Mr. Bryan and the Chicago silver platform, which alienated the gold Democrats whose defection gave the victory to "McKinley and Sound Money." In the Municipal election, the Tammany chiefs, dreading a similar defection, gold men being very numerous in New York, decided to fight for the mayoralty on purely municipal issues and ignored the silver question. The New York Democrats were dissatisfied, and the Socialist wing of the Party ran Mr. George who had the best chance up to the moment of his death from apoplexy. The well informed writer on American Affairs in the *National Review*, in foreshadowing what has now occurred in respect to the divided voting for the mayoralty, stated that Senator Platt, rather than see Mr. Seth Low elected on the "Independent" ticket, would throw his weight into the scale for Tammany Hall, stipulating that in return a certain amount of patronage would be left to the Republicans. That would leave the political control of the City, and ultimately of the State, in the hands of the Democrats. That, at all events, is the hope and calculation of the Democrats, who are the dominant Party in the cosmopolitan City of New York. But the Republicans are as strong in the State as their adversaries are in the City.

The revenue of the Greater New York is 80,000,000 dollars—about £16,000,000 sterling. A large part of this vast sum is interest on the Municipal debt, which is on a truly imperial scale. The Mayor's salary is fifteen thousand dollars, about £3,000 a year. There are perquisites, which are said to have amounted in Mr. Tweed's term of office to a million sterling. The well paid heads of departments all to be appointed by Mr. Van Wyck will receive their posts as rewards for political services past and future. There are thousands of municipal employes, every one of whom is an elector. The street sweepers are paid a dollar a day by a generous Board of Aldermen, though labour of this kind could be obtained at half that rate. But voters are voters. The Board of Aldermen—partly elected, partly named by the Mayor—has been described as made in Germany and in Ireland. There are more Irishmen in New York than in Dublin, and more Germans than in any German city except Berlin. Tammany Hall—which controlled the Government of the city uniformly until the election four years ago, when it was temporarily dispossessed—is in the main a Democratic organisation, but can be independent on occasion. It has been described as a body of voters of the City clubbed together to secure the loaves and fishes. Perfectly organised and disciplined for Party purposes as the Primrose League, it controls the vast majority of votes. Mr. D. E. Wacha has been at pains to circulate in Bombay an account of the elaborate service organised for the cleaning of the City of New York. Colonel Waring, who took in hand the task of redeeming that City from the reproach of being the most neglected in that respect of any civilised town, has accomplished a great deal. But New York is still far from being as clean as Paris, or even as London, with its enormous traffic, and the expenditure is enormous. Bombay has nothing to learn but demoniacal extravagance from the municipal teaching of the go-a-head City which has elected Judge Van Wyck Mayor for the next four years.

There was of course a Boss, Mr. Croker, the millionaire who organised the victory for Tammany, was in London until he was recalled by wire to marshal the votes. He was denounced by the more advanced of the Party as disqualified as a Democratic leader by having dined with the Prince of Wales and members of the British aristocracy in London. His great wealth was also made a subject of reproach. On his voyage to New York Mr. W. H. Stead made his acquaintance and had the benefit of his opinion as to the legitimacy and necessity of giving the spoils to the victors. If the people are to govern, he argues, they must be taught to take an interest in public affairs. How can that be done? Only by giving them a real and tangible interest in the success of the Party which they support. The ins get the patronage and give liberally to their friends; the outs go without. The American Boss and the Party Leaders in England have a great deal in common. The Mayor of New York is a personage only second to the President of the United States and has, perhaps, the advantage in matters of patronage and in powers of direct control. He appoints and controls the whole police force of the city. He can veto acts of the State Legislature affecting the City though if enacted a second time they become law. He controls the Comptroller of the city finances, the Board of Public Improvements, which originates all important schemes, the Boards of Estimates and Appointments which fix the Budget. He can veto the acts of the Municipal Council and of the subordinate Boards. The Mayor whom the citizens elect is in a very extensive sense Master of New York for four years. Mayor Van Wyck though a very subordinate Judge is an able man, with agreeable manners which have made him a great number of friends. And then there were the twenty-three steaks, five and a-half pounds of good beef! demolished at one sitting!

THE prohibition of bookings of third class railway passengers, until they have been under observation for eight days, adopted at Surat, has now been extended to Poona, and it is understood that Government intend to give it still wider application. Meanwhile the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have modified the objections expressed in their letter of October 1st, to the proposed system of quarantine. They have been led to take this course by the evidence placed before them by the Plague Committee, set forth in these columns a few days ago, as to the importation of plague cases to a serious extent and of a type more virulent and contagious than that prevalent in the city. When their letter of October 1st was penned the Committee had little or no evidence to go upon, that quarantine was requisite, and it is understood that the scheme as laid before them on that occasion was a somewhat crude one. However, that is now a thing of the past and no useful purpose can be served by going into the question whether or not the correspondence made it clear that the quarantine was only to relate to infected areas. Some members of the Committee at least understood that passengers from healthy areas would be treated exactly the same as those from infected districts. The second letter of the Plague Committee has removed all doubts on the point, and has supplied information which has led the Committee to the conclusion that although quarantine on passengers from affected areas will be detrimental to trade, it should no longer be opposed. The whole of the correspondence is now before Government for disposal, and as the Plague Committee and the Chamber of Commerce are in substantial agreement there can be little doubt but that the detention of third class passengers for eight days will be adopted. It remains to be seen whether Government will consider that a week's observation at the infected place of departure will also be necessary. That method will practically obviate uneasiness as to whether detention outside Bombay, modified by very large resort to the use of surveillance tickets, will be effective—a matter upon which the Committee of the Chamber has hitherto had considerable doubt. It will also be valuable as a means of checking the ingress of plague in small towns and villages where the machinery does not exist for a resort to general quarantine. In its respective sphere each place that is free from the disease in an epidemic form has as great a claim to the moral support of Government in the putting forth of strenuous efforts to keep the enemy at bay as has Bombay itself. If there is one conclusion more than another that stands out clearly after fourteen months experience of the insidious manner in which the pestilence obtains a footing in places that have escaped for weeks and months before, it is that no town that is free from the disease can afford to relax the most vigilant measures possible, in regard to inter-communication with less fortunate places. It may be hoped that now that there is no longer any opposition to the detention of in-coming passengers on the part of the local body which has the protection of commercial interests as its own peculiar province, the Government will come to an early conclusion on the subject. Even when that has been done, some days must elapse before quarantine camps can be erected to a sufficient extent to admit of the carrying out of the scheme. The camps already erected at Mody Khaua for the accommodation of about 1,500 persons will go but a small way to meet the demand for such shelter if it is to apply to all arrivals from infected areas. There is not a day to be lost in further discussion, for until talk is followed by action the danger of widespread reinfection remains.

MR. MCARTHUR, the newly elected Conservative member for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, has been returned by a greatly diminished majority. The appointment of Mr. Bigham, Q. C., to be a judge created the vacancy, and although it had not been altogether unexpected, yet both parties were unprepared with a candidate. Indeed, several days passed before one was chosen. Mr. Charles McArthur, upon whom the choice of the Conservatives fell, was president for two consecutive terms of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and, of course, is well-known. He had more than once declined to stand for Parliament, before consenting this time. His selection was the strongest which could have been made for the electorate of the Exchange Division, is a constituency for the most part of mercantile men. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Russell Rea, is a Liverpool man, a member of the firm of Messrs. R. and J. H. Rea, shipowners and merchants, London, and resides at Hampstead. The firm is one of the leading concerns engaged in supplying the large American liners at Birkenhead with South Wales steam coal. In the course of his election address Mr. Rea said he considered that the first and most pressing duty of the Liberal Party now in opposition is to oppose the policy of the present Government, consisting, as it does, of distributing the spoils of power to the agricultural landlords, passing an Employers' Liability Act which exasperates employers without satisfying the workmen, and leaves the most defenceless classes of the latter outside the scope of its operations. He declared himself a Home Ruler before Mr. Gladstone was converted. Mr. McArthur promised to support the shipowners in their agitation against trade grievances, and this finally decided the shipowners of the port not to proceed with their alleged intention to bring out a candidate of their own. Mr. Rea's promises prevented the Socialists bringing out a candidate. So after much preliminary skirmishing the fight remained between the two. The constituency has seen many changes in opinion and majorities, both large and small. In 1887 Mr. Neville, Q. C., Liberal, won by a majority of seven only. In 1892, he won by sixty-six over Mr. Bigham, the new judge, who in 1895 as an Unionist defeated the Liberal candidate by 254. That majority has now fallen to forty-four.

THE date of the Governor's Levee, which marks the official opening of the brief Bombay season, has been fixed for an unusually early day in December—the 8th—so as to admit of a prompt commencement of the work before Government, and before the Legislative Council during the cold season. The Bill empowering the constitution of the Bombay Reconstruction Board, will, it is understood, be laid before the Legislative Council by Sir Charles Ollivant on December 15 next. A

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Sirdar Kitchener will probably conduct the occupation of Kassala himself.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GORDONS.

Sir William Cunliffe Brooks has given a donation of one thousand pounds towards a fund for the wives, widows, and children of the Gordon Highlanders.

LORD REAY ON FRONTIER POLICY.

Lord Reay, speaking at the Colston banquet at Bristol, said that the ultimate decision regarding our Indian frontier policy should rest with the home Government and not with Lord Elgin.

The Liberals he said would heartily support Lord George Hamilton in any policy for opening up roads and communications if this could be done without leading to military operations and kindling afresh the hostility of the tribes.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Sir Charles Dilke, addressing the Fabian Society in London, to-day, maintained that financial considerations would eventually necessitate a revolutionary change in our method of rule in India.

He advocated an extension of the system of Native States, and a trial of the elective system in some parts.

THE LATE DISASTER IN TIRAH.

Nov. 13.

Lord Elgin, in a despatch to Lord George Hamilton says, that a court of inquiry will be held to investigate the causes which led to the losses in the Northampton regiment in the late reconnaissance.

CANADA AND AMERICA.

M. Laurier, the Canadian Premier, is at present at Washington, negotiating with the American Government with a view to the conclusion of a reciprocity Treaty.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER AT PEKIN.

Count Cassini, the Russian Minister at Pekin, has been transferred to Washington.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Russia has informed the Porte that if any part of the Greek war indemnity is employed in armaments she will demand the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity.

It is believed that Russia's object is to prevent the reconstruction of the Turkish fleet.

DESPATCH OF OFFICERS TO THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The despatch of officers and non-commissioned officers to the West Coast of Africa continues, and thirty sailed to-day.

THE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES AT SHANTUNG.

A German squadron has been ordered to the coast of Shantung to enforce immediate satisfaction for the murder of German Missionaries there.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

It is now officially notified that his Excellency the Viceroy leaves Simla on the 25th instant, visiting Aligarh, Allahabad, Jamalpur, and Darjiling, and arriving in Calcutta on the 11th December. The party will be same as before.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

RAILWAY TICKETS TO AJMERE PROHIBITED.

The issue of all railway tickets to Ajmere and the neighbouring stations is prohibited between the 15th November and the 1st December next, where pilgrims are concerned, as a precaution against possible dissemination of plague at the coming fair.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. C. H. Hill is gazetted Secretary for Berar to the Hyderabad Resident.

The Government have issued revised orders for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor and drugs in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

In connection with the reorganisation of the Public Works Secretariat, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, which has the effect of abolishing the old arrangement of one General Secretary in this Department and in his place elevating the Director-General of Railways and Inspector-General of Irrigation each into Secretary to the Government for the branches of administration they respectively represent, the following appointments are gazetted :—Colonel Gracey to be Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch ; Mr. T. Higham to be Inspector-General of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of India ; Mr. F. Upcott to be Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch ; Mr. A. Brereton to be Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch (Mr. G. A. Anderson officiating during Mr. Brereton's absence on furlough ; and Mr. C. F. Sykes officiating as Under-Secretary, Railway Branch, for Mr. Anderson ; Captain Bonham Carter also to officiate as Under-Secretary, Railway Branch ; and Mr. G. H. Lemaistre to officiate as Assistant Secretary for Public Works).

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

FALLING OFF IN THE RECEIPTS.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The Indian Railway earnings continue to decline. The receipts for the week ending the 30th October for which figures are now published are five and a-half lakhs worse than those of the corresponding period last year.

The North-Western Railway alone continues to improve its position.

The G. I. P. and the Bombay-Baroda, and Rajputana-Malwa, and the East Indian lines are falling behind by amounts ranging from one to one and a-half lakhs in the week.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

The Government of India's Resolution on last year's Jail Administration is now published. It shows a considerable increase in the number of persons sent to jail throughout India owing to increased crime caused by Famine. Despite the debilitated condition of the prisoners from this cause, however, the Jail death-rate on the whole is only slightly higher than last year.

In Bombay jails the death-rate was thirty-one per thousand, compared with seventy-two per thousand in the Central Provinces jails and fifteen per thousand in the Punjab jails. Some overcrowding was noticed in connection with the Bombay jails, and attention is drawn to the extraordinary mortality in Thana jail, which had the death-rate of 113 per thousand of the average daily strength.

The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service also points out that the prisoners confined in Bombay district jails are unnecessarily exposed to preventable disease.

CONGRESS AND THE PLAGUE.

REPRESENTATION BY THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Indian Association has sent the following telegram to his Excellency the Viceroy :—"Proposals have been made for stopping the Indian National Congress at Amraoti, in the Central Provinces, on the ground of plague. The local Reception Committee have submitted a scheme to the Chief Commissioner which it is believed would effectually prevent the importation of plague consistently with the holding of the Congress. The Indian Association prays that no orders be passed till this representation is fully considered. Last year, the Health Officer of the Calcutta Municipality raised objections on the ground of plague which were withdrawn, precautions having been taken. There is no plague in the Central Provinces."

The President of the Calcutta Standing Committee has addressed a similar telegram to the Viceroy.

THE SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

Through passenger traffic on the Southern Punjab Railway was opened to the public on the 10th instant. The first passenger and goods mixed train left Delhi about 12 o'clock. There was no special function to mark the occasion.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

There has been another plague case at Kotri in Sindh, at Khatkar Kalan (Jullundur District). There have been no cases or deaths for the last two days at Jhander Khard, the seat of the recent fresh outbreak in Jullundur District. There have been 9 cases with 5 deaths, while 3 remain under treatment.

THE BOMBAY SEASON.

POONA, Nov. 14.

The Bombay Government will be established in Bombay on the 3rd December.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

NO SIGNS OF ABATEMENT.

There were 56 cases and 37 deaths in the city, yesterday ; in the cantonment 28 cases and 17 deaths ; and in the districts 27 cases and 18 deaths.

The total mortality was 46.

In the General Plague Hospital 57 were admitted, 25 died, and 482 remain under treatment ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 5 were admitted, 14 discharged cured, and 9 died, leaving 76 remaining ; in the Hindu 4 were admitted, 2 died, and 58 remain under treatment ; in the Guzerati Hospital 4 were admitted, one died, and 8 remain ; and in the Parsee Hospital one was admitted.

To-day's returns show 50 cases and 40 deaths in the city, and the total mortality 54.

In the General Plague Hospital 45 were admitted, 41 discharged cured, and 30 died, leaving 456 under treatment ; in the Mahomedan Hospital 4 were admitted and 46 died ; and in the Hindu Hospital 7 were admitted and 6 died.

Poona is now simply deserted. Several principal streets in the city are closed. In the cantonment, Borah Bazaar, Buniah shops, besides several houses, are closed.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

Plague is also reported to have broken out in the Aundh State. The Chief and his Kharbari have established cordons round the place.

Several principal schools, also Municipal schools, are closed.

The Alandi Fair is ordered by Government to be stopped.

PROPOSED NEW MEASURES FOR THE CANTONMENT.

A new arrangement will be made for combating plague in the cantonment which will be formed into 16 wards, including Wanowrie and Ghorpuri, and a pensioned Subadar will be nominated in each ward, with a party of soldiers, who will be accompanied by searchers, fumigators, and lime-washers.

The census of the cantonment will be taken shortly.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF PLAGUE FLYING COLUMNS.

Dr. Bainbridge, Surgeon-General to the Bombay Government, has gone to Mahableswar to consult with the Governor for regarding the establishing of Plague Flying Columns which will be able to visit different stations as they become affected.

Sir James Campbell and Mr. Wingate, the Plague Commissioner, are going to Mahableshwar on the 15th to see Lord Sandhurst.

SATARA AND THE PLAGUE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA CITY, Nov. 13.

A Municipal general meeting, presided over by Mr. Winchester, called for the purpose of discussing the preventive and remedial plague measures adopted and to be adopted, and to ascertain the views of the public, noted several suggestions from the citizens. The Collector opened the meeting by describing the present state of affairs as not greatly threatening but requiring prompt measures by the public and the authorities. Search parties were arranged for affected areas marked, then volunteers were enlisted and asked to work faithfully and zealously.

Dr. Thompson sympathetically promised every facility to any class, caste, or sect to open special hospitals. He further said no plague patient need compulsorily undergo any particular medical treatment. Mr. Winchester mentioned the special qualifications of Dr. Thompson to treat plague cases as he had successfully worked in Bombay. Lady doctors, if available, were promised to be engaged, the property of persons leaving the town would be allowed to be kept in the farashkhana building under police guard, without Government responsibility. Prominent citizens express gratitude for the energetic and sympathetic measures adopted by Mr. Winchester and Dr. Thompson. Mr. Kharkhar was specially thanked for his indefatigable exertions since last year.

No more new cases have occurred during the last two days. The Collector concludad by hoping the plague would soon subside.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

SIMLA, Nov. 14,

General Jeffreys has reached Rawalpindi, where he is gone on a few days' leave.

All continues quiet at Malakand.

General Blood reports that deaths from disease amongst the fighting men of his force between 31st August and 12th November were only nineteen British and ten natives. The British include deaths from sunstroke on the march up, and several cases of imported enteric.

The losses from disease amongst the followers have been proportionately insignificant. No followers with the force have been injured by the enemy except in action, and only one man was assassinated, namely, one British soldier, at Nawanagar.

The telegraph line has not been damaged by the enemy since 31st July.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE ENEMY'S JIRGAH COME IN.

MORE TOWERS DESTROYED.

PROFITABLE FORAGING EXPEDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

A jirgah was held on Thursday by the enemy who still remain near Janikot, Upper Kurram, but no decision was arrived at as to future action. About a third of the lashkar are Kuki Khel and Kumbarkhel Afridis. It has been ascertained that the enemy last Sunday were watching the approaches by the Abasikur pass expecting our force to advance by that route, hence the unguarded state of the defile when General Hill marched through it.

A foraging party under General Kempster on Thursday visited the Zakka Khel villages east of General Lockhart's Camp, collecting forage and destroying the towers of sixty-three homes. The enemy offered some resistance, but there were no casualties on our side. There was no firing into camp on Thursday night. General Gaselee's Brigade visited the Kumbarkhel villages to the north of the camp yesterday morning and collected forage with little opposition.

General Westmacott's Brigade at the same time collected forage from the Zakhakhel villages north-east of the camp and met with some resistance, our casualties being three men slightly wounded.

News from the Peshwar Column, dated yesterday, states that a small lashkar the party recently reported at Praikrai and Barwan has now dispersed.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

THE KAPURTHALA PICQUET.

The Queen has telegraphed to the Viceroy to express her distress at the losses recently sustained by the Tirah Force and her admiration of the heroism displayed by British and Native troops. Her Majesty specially refers to the loss of the picquet of the Kapurthala Infantry, and the Viceroy has addressed the following telegram to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

"Her Majesty telegraphs that she is deeply grieved for the loss of the Kapurthala picquet. I think the Maharaja has not yet arrived in India, but please communicate to him Her Majesty's message as soon as possible. I should like also to convey to him my sympathy for the loss sustained by his troops."

THE JIRGHAS COME TO GOVERNMENT TERMS.

Sir W. Lockhart on the 12th instant received complete jirghas of the Tirah and Orakzais and announced to them the Government terms. These include a formal submission to Government, the restoration of all rifles and Government property looted, a fine of 500 rifles and Rs. 30,000, and the surrender of hostages until the fulfilment of such of the terms as are not required to be fulfilled forthwith. Compensation for damage done to buildings will be taken into consideration hereafter when tribal relations for the future are reconsidered. A fortnight has been allowed for compliance with the terms. The jirghas at first asked that Government should apportion the fine among the different sections, but after consultation with the Political Officers agreed that the entire demand should be divided equally between the Gar and Samil factions, and that they would make the further necessary internal distribution themselves without assistance from us. The Aka Khel Afridi jirgah came in yesterday.

THE KHARMANA INCIDENT.

THE LASHKAR BEING REINFORCED.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Information has reached Sadda, in the Upper Kurram, that the lashkar in Kharmana Darra has been largely reinforced by refugees from Tirah.

A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

Not only a winter occupation but a winter campaign is probably in store for the Tirah expedition. Although the estimated amount of transport is now complete both at Peshawar and Kohat, requisitions for a first instalment of two thousand camels have been made upon the Punjab Command. Of the transport animals employed beyond the advanced bases the camel appears to be best suited to the conditions of transport work up and beyond the passes. The ponies and donkeys sent up are reported to be unable to stand the strain owing to the steep gradients.

GURKHA PLUCK.

SNIPERS AND THE WAY OF DEALING WITH THEM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP MAIDAN, Nov. 5.

General Sir W. Lockhart with three Brigades and nearly all the divisional troops are encamped here, in the summer quarters of the Afridi tribes. The valley is about four miles broad and nine miles in length, being studded with hamlets. The whole valley is under cultivation, and as in the Mastura Valley the fields are traced up to a great height on the hill sides. When the crops are green in the spring time it must be a very pretty place, but at present with the crops cut and the majority of the trees losing their foliage the country looks bare. The hills around are picturesque, especially on the northern faces, which are covered with fir and pine forests. Walnut trees are plentiful, and fruit trees of different kinds are growing near the villages and hamlets. Stores of Indian corn, barley, grain, beans, etc., etc., show that the Afridis in their summer quarters have not been troubled by the same famine that gave us so much worry and anxiety last season in the Bombay Presidency. Foraging parties daily proceed from camp under a strong escort and villages are visited to procure the necessary fodder and grain for transport animals. These parties nearly always receive a warm reception from the enemy when their work is finished and they are returning into camp. Forgive this apparent bull. It is always when they are returning ; as the escort to the foraging party advances and covers the ground round the village whence the forage is to be obtained, not a sign of the enemy is visible anywhere, but as soon as mules are laden and the return to camp has commenced then the enemy come down from the hills. Some appear to come out of the ground. They spring up on all sides and rush from crag to crag with lightning swiftness, and are reinforced by other tribesmen who have been waiting all day for the retiring movement. Luckily very few casualties have up to date resulted from these attacks on foraging parties, but nearly every day a mule or two is hit. Two days ago I watched one of these skirmishes with great interest, as the enemy were following our men closer into camp than usual. The little Gurkha mountain scouts were watching this also with great eagerness, and though they had been out all the morning on the hills readily responded to the invitation of their officer that they should move out and try and lay an ambush for the enemy. Very few of them were in uniform, mostly wearing their little black cardigan jackets, others in their shirt sleeves. However, they saw there was no time to be lost, and hastily putting a few cartridges in their pockets, and slinging their rifles over their shoulders, off they darted at a run, half of them taking a small nullah on the left flank while the remainder followed the large dry nullah that runs at the foot of the camp. They opened out into skirmishing order and by taking advantage of the low ground and any cover available eventually arrived within five hundred yards of the Afridi skirmishers before they were seen.

The Afridis did not relish these scouts pursuing their own tactics and began to retire rather hurriedly, every now and then dropping down behind a wall or terraced field, and concentrating all their fire on these mountain scouts, leaving the foraging party to retire in peace. One little Gurkha I especially noticed well in front and as he was crossing an open field I saw him fall on his face at the same time I saw the smoke from several of the enemy's rifles firing in his direction. Looking through my glasses I thought that he had been shot, but suddenly he picked himself up again and ran towards a low wall, where he began firing while at the same time the scouts on the other flank began pouring in a few steady volleys to the great discomfiture of the enemy, who made their way into the hills and left us alone the whole of the same night, not a single shot being fired into the camp. It was

A NICE LITTLE SKIRMISH

to witness, especially as the Afridis were beaten at their own game. When they returned to camp I was talking to the officer in charge of the party, and I mentioned that I saw one of his men fall flat on his face and thought he was wounded, and he told me that they often fell down as soon as they saw the flash of the enemy's rifle, and often saved themselves in that way. These mountain scouts are born shikaris, with eyes as keen as a hawk, and as active and agile as these wild tribesmen themselves, which is saying a good deal for them. A great deal of trouble and expense has been taken in training them over the mountainous portions of Upper India, and they are in the best of training, and thoroughly enjoy their daily scouting after the enemy. The snipers have just begun their sniping, and it is wonderful the way everyone in camp, talking and chatting the moment before, at once stops as soon as the first few shots are fired into camp. Absolute silence reigns, everyone keenly looking out for the flash of the next shot and anxious to mark down the place whence these demons try to disturb our night's rest. A few more stray shots answered by a couple of volleys from outlying pickets generally put a stop to the desultory firing of the snipers. Perhaps in another half-hour they commence again, and again have to be silenced by our out-lying pickets and so it goes on. To-night they are firing in a very half hearted way, and it almost seems as though they have ceased. Last night they did not fire a single shot.

THE ARHANGA OPEN.

Nov. 6.

The Arhanga pass is open for camel traffic, all Pioneers and Sapper companies having been working on the pass for the last three days, and there is one good camel road with an easy gradient, one good mule and pony road, and one or two rough tracks which the commissariat donkeys and stray animals use. Opinions differ widely as to the exact geographical position of our camp here. Some say that it is sixty miles from Peshawar and others that it is only half the distance. A Pathan passing through the camp a couple of days ago told me that we were only three short marches from Peshawar—I don't quite know what the Pathans meant by a short march. Another old friendly Pathan said that flocks driven from here at daybreak one morning arrived at Bara about midnight the same day—that is only about eighteen hours march.

Stray shots have been fired this morning at a long convoy of camels coming from Mastura, but without damage, our troops holding the Arhanga Kotal firing some long range volleys at the enemy and killing three of them, whereupon the rest broke up and retired over the hills. There are plenty of the enemy round about in the fir and pine plantation, and they must be having a pretty cold time up in the hills day and night. It freezes every night, the Safea Koh is covered with snow, and clouds gathering up round the hills give warning of snow or rain coming shortly. Between nine o'clock in the morning and half-past four in the afternoon the climate is splendid, all that one could wish.

It would seem to be imperative to move a force without delay from Maidan across into the Upper part of the Khanki Valley, whence the Massuzai and Chamkanni *lashar* can be reached, as the local tribesmen, elated at their success in destroying the piquet during Colonel Hill's recent reconnaissance, may attempt a diversion by gathering in strength with a view to cutting the line of communications at Karappa. Much will of course depend upon the manner in which the Orakzai *jirgahs*, now in Sir William Lockhart's camp, receive the terms upon which the submission of the tribe can be accepted. The Massuzai and Chamkannis have assembled their fighting men in the Khanmana defile between Jani Kot and Khazina, that is, about seven miles from Sadda. Their object doubtless is to prevent a second surprise being sprung upon them. The force operating from Maidan would take them in the rear and render their position untenable, thus enabling the Kurram column to move up the defile without serious opposition.

Winter is rapidly coming on in the Highlands of Tirah, and the troops will welcome the arrival of the heavy baggage, which only now is being sent up from Karappa, so great have been the difficulties connected with transport. The climate, though bracing, is a trying one, the temperature ranging from 125 degrees in the sun's rays during the day to 25 degrees at night. These extremes will tell on the health of the troops, unless they are comfortably encamped. Exposure at night has particularly to be guarded against, or pneumonia may appear, just as dysentery has already. Sir William Lockhart's experience of campaigning on the Samana and in the Khanki Valley in 1891 will enable him to take all measures required to keep the force strong and well.—*Pioneer.*

In no previous operations on the Frontier has cavalry been so frequently employed, and with such a marked measure of success as during the recent troubles in the Malakband, and throughout the Mohmand expedition. Quite apart from its functions of charging masses of tribesmen, as in the action at Shabkadr, or of merely pursuing bodies of men already on the run, as in the action on the Malakhand and after the relief of Chakdara, cavalry has on several occasions proved of inestimable value not only in getting information, but in checking rushes and preventing an active enemy harrassing retiring columns from close ranges. The *Militair Wochenblatt* points out that it was the complete absence of cavalry that was largely responsible for the disasters that repeatedly befell the Italian troops in the Abyssinian campaign, and gives examples to show that had there even been only a couple of squadrons for purposes of reconnoitering, much that then occurred need never have happened. From the nature of the country surprises were frequent, and officers commanding had little or nothing to go on, but the statements of untrustworthy guides. Columns were sent out long distances to attack fortified positions in much the same manner as we are accustomed to in Frontier warfare; those columns, however, had no sort of means of communicating with each other, and they appear to have gone blindly on, with the natural result that they repeatedly ran into bodies of the enemy far outnumbering them and supplied with cavalry, who, in spite of the ground, completed the execution begun by their infantry. At the battle of Adowa, the leading brigade on one flank actually marched into the middle of the Abyssinian encampment, and was annihilated in a few minutes, and was unable even to warn the following brigades of the position of the enemy. The consequence was that the fight resolved itself into entirely disconnected actions by brigades, none of which appear to have known each other's where abouts, or the direction from which the attacks were being made. If the Negus had had all his cavalry available for the pursuit, instead of only 1,000 lances, the flight of the Italian army that day would have resulted in a still greater massacre than was the case. That the Italians committed the common mistake of despising their enemy, and disregarded the most elementary principles of advance guards and flanking parties is obvious ; thus where the enemy could use their cavalry with such deadly effect as they did, there is no reasonable doubt that the Italians might have done the same, or at least eliminated the factor of surprise which was the prominent feature of their reverses.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Superintending Engineer of the Tapti Valley Railway reports on the progress on this line up to the end of October. The Government have accepted the original location in the alignment between miles 98 and 110, and work on this section has been resumed. A survey party, under Mr. H. G. Arnott, who has been removed from the Ahmedabad Prantej line, recently completed, to the Tapti Valley, has undertaken the survey for realignment between miles 120 and Amalner, the last section of the line, and the survey will be continued within a mile of Amalner station. The actual locality of Songad Station has been fixed. Earthwork remains very much where it was in July, and since then it has been impossible to make headway owing to heavy rains and scarcity of labour due principally to harvesting operations. As regards bridging, the roads are not fit yet for carting, but the collection of materials is well in hand. Ballast collection on most sections is in hand. It was expected to have the rail head beyond Bardoli by the end of October, or some 18 or 19 miles from Surat, which is very satisfactory, and every effort will be made to open this section as soon as circumstances permit.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Parliamentary paper containing the correspondence in reference to the abortive Wolcott Mission has revealed the complete proposals made to the British Government by the American representatives with the active support of the French Ministry. The concessions thus demanded turn out to have been more comprehensive than was generally supposed, and even the authorities of the Bimetallic League confess that they were not much better informed then the rest of us. It has been assumed that the League was fully informed of the American demands and that it was throughout the negotiations advising the members of the United States deputation as to the procedure they should adopt. The League through its General Secretary declares that these assumptions are quite unfounded and he further tells us that "certain of the proposals were as great a surprise to bimetallists as to anyone else." Besides calling for the reopening of the Indian mints and the repeal of the order making the sovereign a legal tender in India, Mr. Wolcott and his colleagues asked that one-fifth of the bullion in the home department of the Bank of England should be placed in silver—as to which we heard a great deal some weeks ago. But that was not all they applied for. They requested that the legal tender limit of silver coin should be raised from 40s. to £10 ; that notes "based on silver" 20s. and 10s. should be issued ; that the half sovereign should be withdrawn ; that an agreement should be come to to coin a certain amount of silver annually, or, in the alternative, to purchase silver at coinage value to the extent, as suggested by Baron de Courcel the French Ambassador, of ten millions a year, that the English mints should be open to the coinage of rupees and a British dollar which should be full tender in the Straits Settlements and other silver standard colonies, and tender in United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender; that the colonies as well as Egypt should be invited to take action ; and finally in Mr. Curzon's words they asked for "something having the general scope of the Huskisson plan." The views of the American Government were explained by Senator Wolcott at a meeting held in the Foreign Office on July 13, and attended by Lord Salisbury. Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State for India, Mr. Balfour as first Lord of the Treasury ; the Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and the American Ambassador. The French Ambassador was not in England, but he attended a subsequent meeting on July 15, and seems to have backed up the American Commissioners in all their attempts to win over the British Ministers. Lord George Hamilton lost no time in communicating with the Government of India. His letter to Simla asking for the views of Lord Elgin and his council is dated August 5. The despatch replying to this communication was written on September 16, and shows that Government can move quickly when there is an urgent need for promptness. The Simla despatch is the "piece de resistance" of the official correspondence and has been highly praised for the ability with which at such short notice the whole subject is dealt with. The lucidity with which the Government of India presents its case is admitted even by those who would rather that they had come to a different conclusion and that they had not given the *coup de grace* to the negotiations. Speaking at Bristol, last night, Sir Michael Hicks Beach said he entirely concurred in the arguments adduced by the Government of India, and thought that they were "absolutely right" in rejecting the American proposals. He proceeds :—"Now I dare to say that that view is not shared by all my colleagues. But this I may tell you, that though some of them might not share that view, we were perfectly unanimous on this point, that it was impossible for us, in face of the views which the Government of India had expressed upon the particular proposals which had been made to them and of the nature of those proposals themselves, to overrule the judgment of the Government of India on a matter primarily affecting the interests of India herself and to compel her to make a change in her currency system a second time within four years, and that at a time when, as we all know, India has not yet really emerged from the utmost suffering from pestilence and famine." Bimetallism, he further said, was a difficult and important question, in regard to which he believed that no living man could speak with absolute confidence as to the future result of any course of action that might be taken, but the Government were pledged to maintain our gold standard. So far we have had no criticism from the Bimetallists camp on the course things have taken ; but in his letter to the *Times* the General Secretary of the League mentions that a statement of the views of that body on the present position will be published in due course.

BARNSLEY ELECTION.

When the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of the Marquis of Northampton and the elevation of Earl Compton to the peerage was first announced the conservatives entertained no hope of winning the seat in a single-handed contest. On the appearance, however, of an Independent Labour candidate in the field they considered the chances in a Ministerial victory fairly respectable. As the contest proceeded a less optimistic view of their prospects prevailed, but they hardly anticipated that Mr. Joseph Walton would have a larger majority than Earl Compton obtained in 1892 and 1895 with no Labour Candidate to draw away working-class voters. The polling took place yesterday and the result has been announced this afternoon. The Liberal heads the poll with 6,744; the conservative (Mr. James Blyth) receives 3,454, and the Independent Labour nominee (Mr. Curran) 1,091. Mr. Walton's majority over his conservative antagonist is, therefore, 3,290. Barnsley has always been a Liberal stronghold and its allegiance does not seem to have been weakened by Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, for in 1885 the majority was only a few hundreds more than on the present occasion. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 3,241 and in 1895 2,157. It is curious to note that while Mr. Walton has polled eighty-five fewer votes than Earl Compton received two years ago there has been a falling off in the Conservative vote in the same time of more than 1,200. At the General election in 1895 the Conservative Candidate was Colonel the Hon. R Greville. He may have been an exceptionally popular candidate, but that would hardly account for such a large reduction in the Conservative strength. What will Lord London derry say about it ?

THE CONSERVATIVE REVOLT.

If current gossip is to be credited Lord Londonderry is determined not to let matters rest where they are. He is said to be meditating a plain-spoken letter to the Marquis of Salisbury and he or some who sympathise with him are making overtures to the Conservative members who sit for Irish seats It is thought that in view of the coming Local Self Government legislation for Ireland, to say nothing of the proposed Roman Catholic University, those gentlemen may be disposed to join Lord Londonderry in his efforts to "down" (as our American friends would say) the dangerous and despotic Mr. Chamberlain. Whatever may be the answer of the Irish Conservative members there is doubt that the recent utterances of that enthusiastic Orange divine, Dr. Kane, show a great deal of ferment among the ultra-Protestant element at the prospect of the Government agreeing to the establishment of a University in sympathy with the religious views of the majority of the Irish nation. That this opposition is regarded as rather serious is evident from the speech made in South Tyrone, the other evening, by Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. The Secretary to the Local Government Board, though he describes himself as a Protestant of the Protestants, does not share the views of Dr. Kane on this subject. Mr. Russell thinks that the demand put forward on behalf of the Roman Catholic population is just and ought to be granted. Considering his position the attitude taken up by Mr. Russell on this question is very fearless, and no wonder he is being praised in quarters where in the past he has been so much abused. A Nationalist journal which is a peculiar sense is the organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland welcomes his speech as affording evidence that "he, at least, will not lack courage to seek to give practical effect to the wise and statesmanlike views" to which he gave exposition. Equally satisfactory to the Nationalists are the remarks that Mr. Russell made on the same occasion with reference to the proposed Local Government Bill from which, more sanguine than some members of his party, he anticipates good results. But neither Mr. Russell nor the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland who has been referring to the subject at a domestic entertainment on his Suffolk estate has told us exactly how far the measure will go and whether there is ground for the alarm felt by some of the Government's supporters. Still lord Cadogan's words seem to confirm the impression that the Cabinet are prepared to make considerable concessions to the Nationalists. His Excellency says that we are on the eve of carrying out important changes in the social administration of Ireland which will secure to Ireland liberties "similar to those which England has long enjoyed." These changes he goes on to say will give Ireland the privilege of local self-government, and he hoped that they will have the effect, which they have already had in England, of elevating the people to a higher sense of the responsibilities which devolve upon them as citizens of this great Empire. Ireland he admits has been behindhand in opportunities of development similar to those which have been afforded to Englishmen and Scotchmen. "Our task now is to endeavour to promote their liberties, to strengthen their self-respect, and gradually, but surely, to assimilate their system of governing to that now enjoyed by their more fortunate neighbours." A very conciliatory attitude—to the Nationalists.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND HIS CRITICS.

What with promotions and appointments the hands of the Lord High Chancellor have been pretty full of late, but even if like Mr Balfour he scorns to read the newspapers some echoes of the present hubbub must have reached his ears. Indeed, it seems that he was warned by some of his own political friends what would happen if he persisted in his determination to elevate Mr. Charles Darling, M.P., to the Bench. Some rumours of what was being contemplated found their way into print some days before the appointment was authoritatively announced and excited a storm of disapproval. Naturally the loudest protests were uttered by the Opposition Press, but all the Ministerial journals did not observe a discreet silence, and one or two of them expressed themselves in language that might have had some effect on a less pachydermatous Chancellor than Lord Halsbury. The *Times*, for instance, observed :—"If Mr. Darling is raised to the Bench it will be on political grounds. This will be a reversion to a course of conduct which the recent action of the Government had led us to believe they had abandoned. The character of the judicial Bench—which it is the interest of men of all parties to maintain, not only unblemished, but unimpeachable—is liable to be brought into serious danger by the recklessness of politicians who mean no harm, but who are indifferent to any other than party objects." It is recognised that Parliamentary lawyers if they are capable may fairly claim to receive a share of the judgeships, but the objection to Mr. Darling is that he does not come up to the ordinary standard. That he is clever nobody denies, but his cleverness is that of a *litterateur* and a politician rather than of a lawyer. He has in fact made no mark to speak of at the bar, and it is said that his face is scarcely known to the officials of the High Court of Justice. If he were fitted in other respects for a seat on the Bench the fact that he is not well known in the London Courts would hardly in itself be a disqualification. Not long ago there died a distinguished Judge who was almost a stranger in the Metropolis until he was raised to the Judiciary ; but he unlike Mr. Darling had previously made a great reputation on circuit. This appointment has done the Government a great deal of harm, and it comes at a time when their prestige is on the decline in other directions. It is interesting to learn on the authority of Sir Edward Clarke himself that he refused the Mastership of the Rolls before that high position was conferred upon Sir N. Lindley. Sir Edward says he prefers to remain in Parliament, and gossips say that he aspires to be Home Secretary.

THE DEATH ROLL.

THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

The sudden and unexpected death of the extremely popular princess, the Duchess of Teck, occurred early on Wednesday morning at White Lodge in Richmond Park. She had only a few days previously returned from a succession of visits in the North and she attended service at her parish church just outside the Robin Hood gate on Sunday. Nobody had any idea that she was unwell, and the melancholy intelligence that she had succumbed to a painful operation caused a great shock to Londoners to whom she was the best known, and after the Princess of Wales the most beloved of all the Royal ladies. It appears that shortly after her return to her beautiful Richmond home symptoms were observed of the old malady which nearly had a fatal termination last spring. The local doctor was called in on Monday. He did not then think that the trouble was serious, but her condition became worse on Tuesday, and Mr. Allingham, the specialist in diseases such as that from which the Duchess was suffering—strangulated hernia—was summoned from London. He decided that another operation, notwithstanding the patient's weak heart, must be performed. She was in very great pain, but bore her sufferings, we are told, with a fortitude that astonished even the doctors. An anæsthetic was administered and the operation was successfully carried out at midnight. On her return to consciousness she exhibited the same courage, but gradually sank and was within three hours expired. The Duchess of York had arrived at White Lodge, on a visit, and was with her mother at the last moments. We learn that the poor daughter, for whom the sympathy of the entire nation has gone out in an especial degree, bore her loss, after the first shock, with outward calm, and with the firmness and strength of mind that she has inherited from her lamented mother. Prince Alexander of Teck who was to have started next week to re-join his regiment, the 7th Hussars, in Natal, was also at the bedside. Prince Adolphus was in Cheshire, staying with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. The other son, whom you know in Bombay as the former aide-de-camp to Major-General Galbraith, is on special duty in Egypt. On receipt of the sad news, the Prince of Wales hurried up to town from Newmarket, where he was attending the Houghton meeting, while the Princess of Wales came at once from Sandringham, and the Duke of York from Elvedon Hall, where he formed one of the house party of Lord Iveagh. Her Majesty is at Balmoral, and in the Court Circular records in touching terms her grief at the cruel blow that has stricken the reigning House in this Jubilee year. "Her Majesty received, this morning, with much sorrow the very unexpected news of the death of her beloved cousin, Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, to whom the Queen was warmly attached. The Duchess was so universally beloved for her kindness and goodness to all that she will be most deeply mourned by the whole country." Among the many tokens of distress that the mournful event has evoked not the least gratifying is the message telegraphed to the Duke and Duchess of York by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. "I beg," says the chief magistrate of the Irish capital, "to tender to your Royal Highness on behalf of the citizens of Dublin their expression of sincere sympathy in this your hour of affliction." The Lord Mayor of Dublin on behalf of himself and the Lady Mayoress have also condoled privately with the Duke and Duchess who have returned their "warmest thanks" for these manifestations of true Irish sympathy. Of the affection felt for the Duchess of Teck by those who knew her personally all the world is aware. As Earl Spencer said in a political speech, yesterday, she possessed an extraordinary faculty for inspiring general and sincere friendship. "She was ever genial, ever bright. Wherever she went her smile and her face brought sunshine." Of the kindly feelings entertained for her by the masses, the enthusiastic greeting she received throughout the entire route of the jubilee procession was a proof ; but this was only one of many instances that I could mention from my own observation, extending over a long period. The *Times* justly, I believe, pays a very high tribute to her memory when it says :—"The Princess was so far removed

herself from the succession to the throne that nobody ever thought of associating her philanthropic efforts with any political objects. It is certain, nevertheless, that the personal influence of the Princess Mary was an element in the growth of that sentiment of loyalty to the sovereign and the royal family which has increased to such a remarkable extent during the lifetime of the present generation." As to her geniality and good nature many stories might be told, but one will suffice. There were, it is related, to be some festivities at White Lodge, and an invitation was sent to the secretary of a charity in which the Duchess was interested. By a later post this young lady received a letter from a friend asking her to a tennis party which was to be held the same day. Next morning both invitations were acknowledged, but the replies were carelessly put into the wrong envelopes. The Duchess opened the letter, in which the writer declared to her friend that she was very sorry she could not come to tennis, because "stout Mary" had asked her to White Lodge, and she was bound to go. The day duly arrived, and Miss Candid was warmly welcomed by the Duchess, who afterwards took her aside, and laughingly said, "My dear girl, I know I am stout, but I cannot help it. You should be more careful in posting your letters, and never forget that you never know who will read what you write. Don't apologise. I have forgiven you." In nearly life she was admired not only for her good looks, but for her fine deportment. "Princess Mary's entrance was grand," Bishop Wilberforce said, in describing in his diary the wedding of the Prince of Wales, and a correspondent who also assisted at that ceremony observed that none who saw it will ever forget that triumphant march, as, in the zenith of her English beauty, she swept up St. George's Chapel, in her train of velvet and ermine borne behind her, and dropped a stately reverence as, on her way to the *haut pas*, she passed the Royal closet, where the pale face of the widowed Queen gazed down upon the pageant. Of that pageant, rich and picturesque, and moving as it was, the most striking figure was that of the Princess whom we mourn to-day. The Duchess was devoted to England and more than one brilliant marriage was refused by her because she could not tear herself away from English life and English society. It is stated that she might if she had liked have married the late Emperor of the French. Prince Napoleon was also a suppliant for her hand.

The death of Lord Rosmead, better known by his former name Sir Hercules Robinson, occurred last night, at his residence in Prince's Gardens, where he was a near neighbour of Mr. Chamberlain. It will be remembered that when he retired from the post of Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa his health had completely broken down, and since his return to England he has been an invalid. A few weeks ago he came back to London from a sojourn on the South Coast, and he seemed to get a little better; but his entire recovery was scarcely hoped for, though he was not considered to be in immediate danger. The end came quite suddenly. He has not long survived his able but less distinguished brother, Sir William Robinson. To attempt anything like a complete sketch of his career as a public official would require more space than is at my command. Suffice it to say that he has left his mark as a vigorous, far-seeing and masterful administrator in many parts of the British Empire, and that he will long be remembered as one of the most capable of the proconsuls of the Victorian reign. Although a member of the Carlton Club, like most of his countrymen whose lives have been mainly spent in discharging duties at places remote from the motherland, Home politics did not greatly interest him, and he has been credited with the remark that "Ireland will make us federate the Empire yet." He is succeeded in the peerage to which he was so fittingly elevated at the close of his laborious work as a representative of the Crown by his son, who has just turned thirty, and is an officer in the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Every one who appreciates the charm of that famous anthology, "The Golden Treasure of Songs and Lyrics"—and who does not?—will hear with regret of the death of Francis Turner Palgrave. It was only the other day that the second series of his unique collection was presented to his grateful admirers, and while the reviewers are busy calling our attention to the value of the new volume its discriminating editor has been called away. Within a few days of the publication of a work that had absorbed his attention for such a long period, Palgrave was seized with paralysis of the brain. His immediate friends feared that he could not surmount the attack. He died on Sunday in his seventy-fourth year. He has not only given us the best books of poetical selections ever printed, but he was no mean poet himself, and he was one of the best art critics of our time. At an early period of his career, previous to taking his degree, he was one of Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries. For a short time he was Vice-Principal of the Training School at Kneller Hall. Forsaking scholastic pursuits, he joined the Education Department, of which he was a member for thirty years. From 1885 to 1895 he filled with general acceptance the congenial post of Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

I have also to record the deaths of the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, a distinguished Congregationalist minister and author of "The Ecclesiastical History of England from the opening of the Long Parliament to the death of Oliver Cromwell." The Very Rev. James Byrne, Dean of Clonfert and a philologist of acknowledged repute; Sir Thomas Percival Heywood Bait, a member of a well-known Lancashire family; Sir Thomas Robinson, who sat in the Parliament before this as Liberal member for Gloucester, his native place; Sir William Baynes, Bart., formerly an East India merchant and a man of light and leading in city circles; Mr. Alfred James Caldecott, the musical composer; Mr. James Vizetelly, a prominent London printer; Brigade-Surgeon James Strand Duncan; Dr. E. S. O'Grady, a celebrated Dublin practitioner; Mr. Justice Roniliard (Mauritius); the Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg; Madame Courreur, the Brussels correspondent of the *Times*; and Mr. G. J. Giertsen, formerly Superintendent of Police in the Presidency of Bombay.

FIRE ON THE COTTON GREEN AT COLABA.

TWO STACKS OF COTTON DESTROYED.

About a quarter to 8 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out on the Cotton Green, at Colaba, resulting in the destruction of about two hundred unpressed bales of cotton, and causing a loss to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The fire was first observed by a ramoosi on duty, who saw volumes of smoke emanating from the centre of two stacks, piled up in the usual way in close proximity to each other. The ramoosi gave the alarm, and the engine belonging to the Cotton Green was promptly on the spot, followed quickly by the Municipal steamers from Colaba and Ferry. It is said that fire had been smouldering for some time before it was discovered, for when the steamers arrived the flames had extended to the four corners of the two stacks. The fire-brigade commenced their operations under the supervision of their chief, Mr. Nichols, and three jets were soon directed to the burning stacks. Several of the merchants who have stacked their cotton on the ground appeared on the scene, and hundreds of coolies were soon busily engaged in removing bales of cotton from the vicinity of the fire to a safe distance. The outbreak was brought under control in about an hour and a-quarter, but the smouldering continued for a considerable time, as was to be expected and water from a standpipe was poured on it until the small hours of yesterday morning. The stacks were then dismantled and the burnt and unburnt bales were separated. The stacks contained about 825 bales, out of which about two hundred were totally destroyed by the fire. The property belonged to seven merchants, whose names are Dayal Morarji, Pragji Dayal, Trienmji Jiwandas, Ootomchand Hirji, Noormahomed Cassam, Alimahomed Cosman, and Dhanmai Govind. The entire loss is covered by insurance. The outbreak is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The operation of the fire-brigade in speedily putting out the fire was much facilitated by the recent extension of the water service on to the Cotton Green. The police, under Superintendent Holloway, preserved good order amongst the large crowd of people who had gathered round the scene. It is stated that some smouldering was discovered in the same stacks on the previous Sunday, but it was soon put out.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The bubonic plague having reached Hubli, the Madras Government has, at the instance of the Collector of Bellary, fixed Hospet as the examining station. The Collector has been directed to have the segregation tents both for Europeans and Natives erected at a place where there will be no scarcity of water. The Surgeon-General has been requested to depute a Medical Officer, a Hospital Assistant and nurses for plague duty at Hospet, and the Inspector-General of Police to provide the necessary Police for maintaining order and enforcing the plague regulations.

Lieutenant S. Durrell, Ordnance Department, has been ordered up to join the Tirah Expeditionary Force, and form an advance Ordnance Depot at Karrappa, where he is now established.

From the 2nd to the 5th instant, there were no new cases of plague at the village of Khatkar Kalan. There was one on the 6th, and one on the 7th. On the 8th there were no new cases. At present there are 15 cases under treatment. There have been 77 cases and 42 deaths. The disinfection of the whole village is being systematically carried out.

The Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway has approved of the proposed expenditure of a sum of Rs. 90,000 for carrying out the arrangements at Gudur Station consequent on its becoming the junction stations of the South Indian and Bezwada-Madras Railways. The line here has to be altered to suit the broad-gauge of the Bezwada-Madras Railway and other alterations have also to be made.

The Gujranwalla district has set a good example to other districts of the Punjab in the matter of the Queen's Statue Fund; having sent a contribution of Rs. 1,280. The sum was forwarded through Khan Bahadur Khan Ahmad Shah, Assistant District Judge of Gujranwalla, and the subscribers' names in detail will be acknowledged later in these columns. The names of the three gentlemen comprising the District Committee are Lala Bhagwan Das, grandson of Rai Mool Singh, Khan Ahmad Khan and Nawab Muhamad Afzal Khan.

A suggestion has been placed before the Government of India to remove the head-quarters of the Zhob Levy Corps near the Frontier and to give the Commandant administrative powers in the frontier posts. The main object of the corps being that the border will in time open a fresh recruiting ground for the regular army in India, the suggestion is doubtless a good one, inasmuch as it will accustom the border tribes to quasi-military service, it being presumed that the Commandant will be enabled to introduce a system of drill which is neither too loose nor too regularly military.

The cash balances in the public treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks or their branches, at the end of last month, amounted to Rs. 8,99,46,000, which is 1 crore 70 lakhs less than at the corresponding date last year, and 3 crores 17 lakhs less that at the end of October 1895.

The Kurwai Estate in the Sultanpur district has recently been released from the management of the Court of Wards. The proprietor, Raja Pratab Bahadur Singh, attained his majority about two months ago. The property was heavily involved when superintendence was assumed, and the Court of Wards has paid off all the liabilities and restored to the present owner a perfectly solvent estate. The greatest interest has been evinced by all the district officers who have been in charge during the raja's minority, but to Mr. Brownrigg, the present Deputy Commissioner, is due the largest share of praise in making the estate what it is, prosperous and well irrigated. The young raja has received a liberal English education, and has travelled all over India accompanied by his tutor Mr. Dunne.

Dr. Leopold Muller, of Vienna University, claims to have discovered a bacillus which is the specific cause of trachoma.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa, on Oct. 24, received at Darmstadt the German Imperial Chancellor; but refused to receive the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden.

Floods have caused serious damage in Italy. Near Ancona a rich and benevolent nobleman, Count Raimondo Ricotti, has been drowned. The vines and crops in many places have been swept away.

A duel, arising out of a dispute in connection with the recent encounter between the Duc d'Orleans and the Duc d'Aosta, took place in Paris on Oct. 25, between M. Thomeguex and Signor Casella. The latter was wounded.

The total number of victims in the terrible calamity which occurred at the Tsar's coronation eighteen months ago is now officially stated as 1429. The money distributed in relief to the families of these who perished amounted to nearly 400,000 roubles.

An express train travelling from Buffalo to New York was wrecked near Garrisons on Oct. 24, a day coach and four sleeping cars being thrown into the Hudson. It is believed that at least twenty-eight persons were killed, including seven or eight Chinamen. Some gallant rescues were effected.

Owing to the ill-feeling surviving the strike of 1894, it has been deemed prudent (says the New York correspondent of the *Standard*) to take unusual precautions against any theft being committed at the grave of Mr. Pullman. Accordingly his coffin is placed in the centre of a solid mass of concrete and steel, measuring 13ft. by 9ft. by 8ft. Next to the hermetically closed coffin is an inch of asphalte. All round about this core are steel rails bolted together and bound into a monolith by concrete. This would be proof against a dynamite drill or even an earthquake.

The New York municipal campaign reached an intense stage before the mail left, and the leaders of each party are straining every nerve to increase their strength. Personalities (says the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*) are freely indulged in by public speakers, and the remarks of many of the Tammany orators have been too profane for publication. Mr. Henry George promises, if he is elected, to send "Boss" Croker to prison if investigations prove that his herself hounds, and English country houses were obtained by robbery of the people. As an illustration of Tammany's corrupt rule Mr. George declares that every judge of the New York Supreme Court except one obtained office by paying Mr. Croker 35,000dol., and he further asserts that Tammany's campaign fund is largely contributed by street-car and other corporations which will secure valuable franchises if Tammany succeeds. Despite these attacks, Tammany's strength is daily increasing, and all indications point to Judge Van Wyck's election by a large majority. Mr. Croker indignantly denies the stories concerning his alleged pretensions to friendship with the Prince of Wales, and he ridicules the criticisms of the London newspapers. Mr. Croker says:—"I never saw the Prince, never spoke to the man in my life, never sought his acquaintance or that of any other member of the Royal family. I am too much American."

Here is good hearing for cigarette smokers. Physicians have, as a rule, inveighed against the danger of cigarette smoking, and lauded the pipe as less harmful; but now the boot is on the other foot if Dr. Richard Ellis is to be believed. Though the consuming of many packages of cigarettes may in time affect the optic nerve and cause dimness of sight, it is nothing compared to the danger which may be wrought by a single strong pipe. It is the working man, says Dr. Ellis, who lives out of doors and who consumes "tremendous quantities of food and oxygen as well as tobacco," who is usually the victim. The cigarette smoker escapes because his stomach gives out before his optic nerve is in the least danger. In short, there is more harmful possibility in one pipeful of strong shag than in 100 mild cigarettes. Here, by the way, is an extract from the report of the Canadian inspectors of schools: "Unfortunately some of the male teachers are addicted to the use of pipes and cigars. Personal cleanliness requires abstinence from such filthy stuff."

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of the Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins to be a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley. Sir Richard Henn Collins, who is thus promoted to the Court of Appeal, is a son of Mr. Stephen Collins, Q.C., of the Irish Bar, and was born in 1842. He was educated at the Royal School, Dungannon, Trinity College, Dublin, and Downing College, Cambridge, of which society he became a Fellow and later an honorary Fellow. He took his degree as fourth classic in 1865, and on his call to the Bar in 1867 at the Middle Temple, he joined the Northern Circuit, upon which for some time he held the appointment of a revising barrister. In 1880 he acted as an Election Commissioner at Boston, and was called within the Bar three years later. After practising for about nine years as a silk, he was appointed to a Judgeship in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, and on the passing of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1893, he was selected as President of the English Commission Court. In the spring of the present year the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council selected Sir Richard as one of the British members of the Arbitral Tribunal to decide the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, the other British member being Lord Herschell. Sir Richard married, in 1868, Jane, daughter of the very Rev. Ogle William Moore, Dean of Clogher. His early work as joint-editor of "Smith's Leading Cases" did much to enhance his reputation as a lawyer.

So satisfied are the Home Government with Lord Elgin's conduct as Viceroy, especially during the past twelve months, that, if (says the *Manchester Guardian*) we are to believe a report recently received in India from a well-informed quarter, they are ready to recommend the Queen to extend his term of office, if he cares to remain in the East beyond the usual period of five years. In the ordinary course he has fully a year longer to serve; but we are told that, if he accepts the offer now being made to him, the fact of his reappointment will be "shortly" announced.

The Prince of Wales has ordered a riding-school to be built at Sandringham. It is to be of considerable size, and there is to be round the extreme circumference a cycling track for use in winter or wet weather, says the *Cycle*. The fact is that during last winter the constant rain reduced the roads to such a state that the Sandringham family found themselves quite unable to indulge in their favourite pastime. In the new riding-school they will be able to take exercise either by riding or cycling in the very worst weather. It is for this reason that the Prince has ordered the work to be pushed on, so that the school may be ready by the winter.

This is the jubilee year in the peerage of the Duke of Argyll, who succeeded to the Dukedom in 1847, on the death of his father, and the Town Council of Inveraray on Wednesday presented him with an address of congratulation. The Duke and Duchess gave a supper party to celebrate the re-opening of the Old Hall, at Maitland, Inveraray, which was burned down in 1817, and has now been restored by his Grace.

Maurice Maximilien, fourteen years of age, and dwelling at Le Maur, is to-day a proud and happy lad. The boy is a collector of postage stamps, and noticing, to his sorrow, that Russia was poorly represented in his album, he sat down one fine morning in April (so the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* tells us) and indited a letter to the Tsar for the purpose of acquainting him with the fact, and of requesting him to remedy the deficiency. This was the epistle which, after mature deliberation, he finally produced: "His Majesty the Emperor.—I address myself to you, O all-powerful Tsar, to ask if you can send me some stamps from your beautiful country, but which have already been used. I rely on your goodness, O clement Emperor, and I beg you to think of me, although I am far from wishing to disturb you in your great occupations. I am already grateful to their Majesties who, I know, will be so kind as to listen to me.—Receive, their Imperial Majesties, my sincere salutations. A little French Stamp Collector (aged fourteen)." Then came the signature of the name, with the address, and then "Long live the Tsar, long live the Tsarine, the Grand Duches Olga, Russia, and France!" Months rolled by, and the youngster—who had been at first very sanguine as to the success of his petition—began to grow despondent. His anxiety, however, has been set at rest, as a day or two ago the postman appeared at his abode with an imposing parcel directed to him. Sure enough there was the coveted stamps, and with them a whole contingent of cards, and last, not least, a letter from the Russian Embassy explaining that they had been forwarded as the Emperor had deigned to accept the petition.

A short story about Queen Margherita and the gloves, which is being recorded in Rome, shows how hard it is for Queen or commoner to do good unmixed with evil. The Queen of Italy is anxious to encourage village industries, and she commissioned one of her proteges—a little peasant girl—to knit a pair of mittens for the Royal birthday. The birthday came, the knitting was received, and the Queen sent back to her small favourite a pair of gloves, a gift from the Royal wardrobe, whereof one was filled with money and the other with bonbons. With the gift was a line from Queen Margherita requesting the child to say from which glove she had derived most pleasure. The answer shows that even Royal gifts are vanity. "Dear Queen," the child wrote, "your present has cost me many tears. My father took the money and my brothers have eaten the bonbons." Certain photographs of President Faure—a gift presidential to Lieutenant Hourst on starting for his expedition to the Niger—have also, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," proved a Cadmsian legacy to their recipients, especially the native husbands. It seems that the Bambaras ladies had never seen the eye-glass before, and their enthusiasm for the "three-eyed Sultan of the French" knew no bounds. An unscrupulous servant of M. Hourst's had the bright idea of wearing an eye-glass and showing them the Sultan in flesh, and the native ladies all forsook their lawful lords and followed him. There was a lively demonstration on the part of the jealous chiefs, and the photographs and the deputy Sultan had to be suppressed in haste. Missionaries to the Niger should be married men— without eyeglasses.

One of the charms of Venice for the passing stranger is (says a *Globe* correspondent) the nightly serenade on the Grand Canal. It appeals both to the eye and the ear, for the boat in which the singers are seated is hung with bright coloured Chinese lanterns, which, reflected in the dark water, look like a dancing rainbow of the night. As the serenade boat floats slowly along it is followed by a crowd of gondolas, each with its little lamp at the prow, which, as they flit and glide about, remind one of a swarm of fireflies. During the last two months people have been struck by a fine tenor voice hitherto unheard on the Grand Canal; and of late it had been noticed that one particular gondola, in which sat a solitary lady with her maid, always followed the "serenade," and as constantly always rewarded the singers, or rather the singer—the special voice—with handsome donation, and once with a 50 franc note. The other day this man—a poor blacksmith, working in the Arsenal of Venice—was surprised by a summons to one of the principal hotels, where he was ushered into the presence of a very rich American lady—the lady of the gondola. She told him he had too good a voice to waste it on the Grand Canal and in the night air, and that he should study. He explained that he was a poor workman, with a family dependent upon him. The lady declared that that need be no impediment, as she was willing, if he would only study in earnest, to pay all the necessary expenses, and make an allowance to his family as well. Needless to say, his delight was only equal to his amazement. Like another "Uncle Ned," he has hastened to "lay down the shovel and the hoe" and "take up the fiddle and the bow," and has already exchanged the work of making iron-plates for ships for that of making scales with his voice. The lady departed from Venice next day, and the "harmonious blacksmith" has disappeared from the Grand Canal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	4
B Mandvi and Chukla	2	0	24
C Khumbharwada	2	0	22
D Khotwadi and Girgaum	2	0	3
E Tarwadi, Kamathipura and 1st Nagpada	3	1	22
F Parel	0	0	9
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	10	2	100

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague Attacks	10
" Deaths	4
Total mortality from all causes	90

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	2	7
B Dongri, and Chukla	3	0	15
C Khara Talao & Kumbharwada	2	0	21
D Girgaum and Chowpatty	0	0	6
E Byculla and Kamathipura	1	1	24
F Parel and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	5	7
Total	6	8	92
Total to date	13,819	11,195	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague Attacks	9
" Deaths	9

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Deaths	2

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,549, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,016, making a total of 4,565 persons. Departures by sea 636, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,087, making a total of 3,722 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

There were on Saturday 1,260 persons detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp, and 356 in the Narelwadi Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment for plague in the general plague hospitals was as under on Saturday:—Arthur Road 59; Grant Road 29; Julai 18; Hindu Fever 12; Dawiswadi 11; Jain (Parel) 8; Adumji Peerbhoy 3; Telugu 2; Don Tad, 2; Nizampoora 1: and Jain (Bhuleshwar) 1.

MAHABLESHWAR AND PANCHGANI.

The following rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 are sanctioned for the better protection of Panchgani and Mahableshwar from plague:—

(1) Visitors to Panchgani or Mahableshwar residing in Poona City or in the Poona Cantonment, or within the Poona Suburban Municipal limits, must, if they take with them any servants or attendants, see that their servants and attendants, whether accompanying them or not, are provided with a certificate from the Poona Plague Committee or a Plague Authority authorized by that Committee, showing whether any case of plague has occurred among the servants or attendants of such visitors or in the visitors' compound or among the relations of the servants living within the limits of the Poona City or Suburban Municipalities or the Contonment, and the date of the case (if any).

(2) For the purpose of the last rule, the date entered should be the date of removal to hospital, or if the patient died before segregation, the date of death.

(3) When the certificate shows that a case of plague has occurred under the circumstances mentioned in Rule (1) within ten days of the date of a visitor's departure from Poona for Panchgani or Mahableshwar, the visitor's servants and attendants will be detained in the camp of observation at either Panchgani or Mahableshwar for a period of eight days for observation and disinfection.

(4) When the certificate shows that a case has occurred not more than a month but not less than ten days before the date of departure, the servants and attendants will be detained at the camp of observation only so long as may be necessary to disinfect them and their clothing, bedding, &c. This would ordinarily not involve a delay of more than a few hours. In other cases servants and attendants will be passed under the existing rules regarding surveillance.

(5) Servants and attendants unprovided with certificates will be treated under Rule (3).

(6) In addition to the certificates prescribed in Rule (1) above, every servant and attendant referred to in that rule must be provided with a certificate furnished by a Medical officer empowered in such behalf by the Poona Plague Committee declaring that he or she was within twenty-four hours of the time of intended departure from Poona in good health and free from fever or any suspicious symptom.

(7) The above rules shall also apply to the cantonment of Kirkee, substituting the words "the Chief Plague Authority, Kirkee," for the words "Poona Plague Committee" wherever they occur.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH OCT.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, with the Overland mails of 29th October, arrived in Bombay harbour, at daylight, yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Alcock, Mr and Miss
Abbot, Mr
Ball, Mr J
Brooke, Miss
Breer, Mr
Blake, Mr
Brown, Mr and Mrs P
Combes, Capt and Mrs
Courtenay, Mr W
Colegrave, Miss
Chapman, Miss
Clothier, Mr J J
Corrie, Lieut
Drummond, Dr and Mrs
Dugdale, Surg Maj
Dixon, Surg Maj
Farquharson, Capt
Forde, Surg Capt
Goodfellow, Mrs
Goument, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Goddie, Mr
Hayes, Surg Lieut
Hore, Surg Capt
Hankey, Mr
Harrison, Miss
Hewitt, Mr
Hartwell, Mr
Hobbs, Mr H
Innis, Surg Capt
Jenkins, Hon Justice
King, Miss
Kellet, Capt and Mrs
Lanyon, Mr
McDonald, Surg Capt
Maher, Surg Maj
Madden, Mr
Macklemon, Mrs B
Macrae, Mr and Mrs
Minniers, Surg Capt
Murray, Mrs
Quiram, Rev A
O'Kinealy, Mr Justice
Pye, Lieut
Pocock, Surg Capt
Rambo, Mr and Mrs 2 children and infant
Rawson, Mr
Richards, Mr
Reynolds, Mr
Smith, Surg Lieut
Strathan, Surg Lieut
Sampson, Miss
Tetheway, Capt
Thompson, Mr
Tottenham, Miss
Tombridge, Miss
Vibbart, Mr
Ware, Miss
Withers, Miss
Wood, Mr W G
Ward, Surg Lieut
Woodwright, Major

From Brindisi.

Ameer Ali, Hon Justice
Anderson, Brig Surg Lt Col
Blaschock, Mr H
Brockwell Mr
Coates, Mr C H
Crocker, Capt S A
Cunningham, Mr and Mrs F W
Cadell, Maj and Mrs
Davis, Mr
Ellis, Mr and Mrs
Glade, Mr and Mrs D A
Hallard, Mr W J
Hill, Hon Justice
Hall, Mr H
Jenkins, Hon Justice and Mrs
Ker, Mr T
Long, Mr W S L
Leslie, Mr Mrs and 2 children
Lyle, Mr G H
Molloy, Mr Mrs
Muller, Pro
Murray, Mr W
Rampini, Hon Justice
Scott, Mr A G
Schmits, Mr H
Sykes, Capt
Townsend, Capt
Tompkins, Mr and Mrs H G and infant
Waltjen, Mr
Wollon, Mr and Mrs
Wallington, Mr G

From Port Said.

Brown, Mr G A.
Colombet, Mr
Gillett, Mr
Howe, Mr T L
Webb, Mr

From Malta.

Higgins, Lt. White, Capt

From Aden.—Good, Lieut

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THE KADMI PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.

A STORMY MEETING.

A meeting of the Kadmi Parsee community of Bombay was held, last evening, on the premises of the Dadysett Fire-temple, at the instance of the trustees of the fund for disbursing the salary of the Kadmi high priest of Bombay, at which it was proposed to submit a further report on the subject of the present high priest, Khurshedjee Phirozjee Mulla-Feroze, having solemnised at Matheran a Parsee marriage, which, owing to the close consanguinity of the contracting parties, had been held to be null and void under the provisions of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act. At a previous meeting held on the subject, owing to the conflicting interests involved, no decision could be arrived at, and the meeting was adjourned for further investigation into the matter of the alleged misfeasance of the high priest. Much acrimony was imported into the discussion by some correspondence which had taken place between the parties. The high priest indignantly repudiated the charge laid against him, that is, of having knowingly and from mercenary motives solemnised a marriage which was declared null and void in law, and decided to place his whole case in a court of justice by prosecuting his traducers, i.e., those who had laid the charge against him. He, therefore, asked the committee of trustees to suspend all further action against him and to postpone the meeting called for the 14th instant. The committee, in reply, stated that the Kadmi Anjuman had the undoubted right to dismiss the Dastur elected by it, if in its judgment, he had misconducted himself in any way or had rendered himself unfit for the performance of his duties; and that there was nothing to prevent its exercising its authority on proper occasions. It was for the Dastur to appear before the Anjuman and to make his defence, if any, and the committee had no doubt the Anjuman would listen to such defence, as they were bound to do. The meeting called by the committee was, therefore, held last evening. It might be mentioned that, on Thursday last, a meeting of Kadmi priests was held at the Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel Fire-temple, at which the assembled priests resolved that, in their opinion, Dastur Kharshedji had not knowingly or from mercenary motives solemnised the alleged marriage; and that they, therefore, resolved to continue to recognise Dastur Khurshedjee as their high priest.

At the commencement of the proceedings, yesterday, all members of the Shenshahi section of the community, some of whom were present, were asked to withdraw from the meeting, as the votes of the Kadmi Parsees were to be strictly counted. As there was some apprehension of a breach of the peace on the occasion, Inspector Framjee Bhikajee, of the Criminal Investigation Department, assisted by other police officers, was present to preserve order. Mr. Gursetjee Rustomjee Cama, chairman of the committee, expressed his unwillingness to take the chair as he did at the last meeting. Many voices were raised against his doing so or against his being prevailed upon to do so, as he was to a certain extent committed to the action taken by the committee. Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia was, amidst cheers, then called to the chair.

Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, honorary secretary to the trustees of the fund, read the notice convening the meeting, and a report on the further enquiry made by the committee into the matter, which, in substance was adverse to the high priest. Some other papers were also read. A letter was read from the chairman of the meeting of Kadmi priests held at the Patel fire-temple. A letter was also read from Dastur Khurshedjee, who, at wearisome length, made a clean breast of the whole of the circumstances under which, he said, he was prevailed upon to go to Matheran to solemnise the marriage in question. He pleaded, however, for the mercy and indulgent consideration of the Kadmi community on the ground that he was ignorant of the real relationship between the bride and bridegroom, and that he had not acted in the matter from mercenary or unworthy motives. He, therefore, asked again for the indulgent consideration of the meeting, and hoped that the Kadmi Parsees would continue him in the office of their high priest as hitherto. In conclusion, he asked the meeting to appoint a sub-committe to make a thorough investigation in the matter, and to hear the witnesses he proposed to call before them.

Mr. Framroz Rustomjee Joshi then proposed that the appointment of Khurshedjee as Dastur of the Kadmi Parsees, made on the 23rd November, 1883, be cancelled; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dastur. Mr. Manekshah Jehagirshah Talyarkhan seconded the resolution. The chairman ruled, with the consent of the meeting, that the movers of the propositions be allowed ten minutes to speak, and that other speakers be allowed five minutes only. An amendment was then proposed that this meeting be adjourned until the Dastur had cleared his character in a court of justice.

The chairman ruled that the amendment was out of order, as there was nothing before this Anjuman to show that the Dastur intended to go before a court of justice.

Mr. Pestonji C. Bapasola proposed another amendment to the effect that the constitution of the committee was illegal.

The chairman ruled that the amendment was *ultra vires*, as the constitution of the committee was not a matter before the Anjuman.

Mr. Dhunjishah J. Dhondy proposed as an amendment that the Dastur be asked to send in his resignation within a week; and that if he failed to do so, he should be considered to be dismissed from office from that evening. Mr. Framroz Joshi accepted this amendment as a rider to his proposition.

Another amendment was proposed that an independent sub-committee, excluding all members of the present committee, be appointed to enquire into the whole matter so as to give the Dastur full justice, and to report to the Anjuman.

The amendment was ruled out of order, as some of those proposed on the sub-committee declined to serve on it. Other amendments were proposed amid much uproar and confusion, and were negatived. One section of the meeting was for voting on Mr. Joshi's proposition; while the other was against voting.

The proposition was put to the vote, and was declared by the chairman to be carried by a majority, amid a hundred cries of "No, no."

The meeting terminated about 7-30 p.m.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.

At the Criminal Sessions held at the Allahabad High Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Knox, Gunner Charles Meade, of the Royal Horse Artillery, Lucknow, was charged with having, on or about the 5th of August, at the village of Litole, near Lucknow, caused the death of one Hardwar Singh, by shooting him with a rifle, and with having thereby committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. Chanier, Government Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Ryves for the prisoner.

The circumstances of the case, as represented by the witnesses for the Crown, were briefly as follows: On the morning of the day in question, at a very early hour, the prisoner, accompanied by Gunners G. Meade (his brother), Smith, Rodwell, Rodway, and Simons, started out on two ekkas to go shooting. They travelled some distance on the Goshaingaonj road, and then separated; two of them (G. Meade and Simons) going off to shoot pigeons; while the prisoner and the three others, who had three carbines and a rifle between them, went in search of black buck. About 10 o'clock in the morning a herdsman, named Gajraj, who was grazing his bullocks outside the village of Litole, was shot accidentally in the calf of his leg from a distance by one of the four soldiers. He cried out and his shouts brought out the Litole villagers, two of whom, Adjudhia and Kali Din, went in search of the soldiers. The latter apparently did not know of the accident, and in order to induce them to go to the place where the wounded man had fallen, the two villagers told the soldiers in crafty language that the "shikar" which they had shot was wounded and was lying on the ground waiting for them. When the soldiers arrived at the spot and found that they had accidentally shot a herdsman, they conferred among themselves and eventually suggested that the injured man should be taken to the hospital. The villagers would not agree to this, and said it was necessary that the whole party should go to the village, and wait there until the arrival of the police, whom they said they would send for. Accordingly the soldiers went willingly enough to the village of Litole, where they were accommodated with a *charpai*, and a messenger was despatched to the police thana, which he reached at 11 a.m. Had the mohurir in charge of the police thana turned out when thus summoned, nothing more might have occurred. He, however, did nothing; probably (as the Magistrate in the lower Court surmised) he funked the business, and did not even enter a report of the affair until 4 p.m. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the soldiers naturally enough got tired of waiting, especially as they were out without passes, and they got up to go, saying they would go themselves to the Goshaingaonj police thana. They were allowed to move off, but were closely followed by four of the villagers, one of whom was Hardwar Singh. The three others were Bajaran, Mata Din and Hanuman. After traversing four or five fields in the direction of Goshaingaonj the soldiers turned off towards Lucknow. Thinking, apparently that they were preparing to make their escape Hardwar Singh rushed in front of them brandishing his *lathi*, and said they must wait there till the police came. Then, according to the evidence, the soldiers lost their temper and all of them levelled their guns, but only one (whom the witnesses identified as the prisoner) actually fired. The bullet struck Hardwar Singh in the heart and passed clean through his body, dropping him like a stone. The whole thing was over in a moment, and the four soldiers made off to the road, this time not followed by the three other villagers. But news of what had happened must have got about, for on the way home, after the soldiers had rejoined their two companions of the early morning (who picked them up with the two ekkas), the party were attacked by a large body of villagers. After a scuffle the soldiers got clear and made off for their barracks, leaving, however, behind them in the ekkas their guns and the game they had shot. This was the story, as told on behalf of the prosecution, and it will be seen that the material facts rested upon the evidence of the three natives who, together with Hardwar Singh, followed the soldiers from the village of Litole on the road to Goshaingaonj.

The prisoner's version of the affair, as given by him when on his trial before the Magistrate, did not differ materially from that told by the three villagers, up to the period when the party of soldiers and villagers left the village of Litole. But the prisoner gave quite a different account of the subsequent events. According to him the party did actually go to Goshaingaonj, but could find no police there, and it was, afterwards on their way back to Lucknow that the fatal scrimmage took place. The soldiers were rushed by a crowd of men, one of whom tried to wrench away the prisoner's rifle but unsuccessfully. About 500 yards further on, some 30 or 40 villagers armed with *lathis* again rushed the soldiers, and while the prisoner was keeping them off he heard some one else fire a shot and he saw Hardwar Singh fall. Gunner Rodway cried out, "For God's sake, who has fired?" and Gunner Rodwell replied, "It wasn't me: my carbine went off by accident."

Thus the prisoner denied firing a shot at all, and left the responsibility of what, according to him, was a pure accident on the shoulders of Gunner Rodwell. In corroboration of this story Gunner

THE SILVER QUESTION.

AMERICA'S DEMANDS AND INDIA'S REPLY.

THE correspondence respecting the proposals on Currency, made by the Special Envoys from the United States, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It opens with the following letter, dated July 27, and addressed by Mr. Curzon, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Treasury :—

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that a meeting took place at the Foreign Office on the 15th inst., which was attended by his lordship, Mr. Balfour, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Lord George Hamilton, the French Ambassador, the French Minister (M. Geoffray), the American Ambassador, and Messrs. Wolcott, Paine, and Stevenson. The following proposals were made by Senator Wolcott :—

1. The opening of the Indian mints, and the repeal of the Order making the sovereign legal tender in India.

2. The placing of one-fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver.

3. (a) the raising of the legal tender limit of silver to, say, £10. (b) The issue of 20s. notes based on silver which shall be legal tender. (c) The retirement, gradual and otherwise, of the 10s. gold pieces, and substitution of paper based on silver.

4. An agreement to coin annually £ of silver.

Present silver coinage average for five years about £1,000,000, less annual withdrawal of worn and defaced coin for recoinage about £350,000.

Alternative proposal.—4. Agreement to purchase each year £ in silver at coinage value.

5. The opening of English mints to the coinage of rupees and of a British dollar, which shall be full tender in Straits Settlements and other silver standard Colonies, and tender in United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender.

6. Action by the Colonies and coinage of silver in Egypt.

7. Something having the general scope of the Hutchison plan.

Six days later the Treasury forwarded a copy of the letter to the India Office, with a request that it might be laid before the Secretary of State in Council, adding that the Lords of the Treasury regarded the proposal for re-opening the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver and the repeal of the Order making the sovereign legal tender in India "as the most important of the proposals they are invited to consider. Before expressing any opinion they would be glad of the views of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. On Aug. 5 Lord Salisbury sent to the Treasury copies of memoranda of the meeting held at the Foreign Office on July 12 and 15 at which the Special Envoys of the United States submitted the proposals of their Government with regard to the currency. Mr. Wolcott explained that the Envoys had determined, in the first instance, to ascertain the views of the French, English and German Governments on the question of reaching an International agreement respecting bimetallism. The memoranda proceed :—

Mr. Wolcott said that the Special Envoys has proceeded first to France, and that they had reached a complete and satisfactory preliminary understanding with the Government of that country that in the negotiations to be carried on in England, the Special Envoys believed they would have the full co-operation of the Ambassador of the French Republic in London. Mr. Wolcott then presented some reasons which in the opinion of the Special Envoys, rendered it desirable that some International agreement for the restoration of bimetallism should be reached, and explained why, in their opinion, the success of this effort depended upon the attitude which England would take regarding the question. He then stated that the Special Envoys requested that England should agree to open English mints as its contribution to an attempt to restore bimetallism by International agreement and dwelt upon the importance of the fact that France and the United States were together engaged in an attempt to bring about such an agreement, and were co-operating together to that end. Lord Salisbury desired to know if the French Government would co-operate upon the basis of opening their mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Wolcott answered in the affirmative. Lord Salisbury then asked at what ratio, and was informed by Mr. Wolcott that the French Government preferred the ratio of 15½ to 1, and that the United States were inclined to yield this point, and accept this as a proper ratio. Considerable discussion on the question of the ratio and the method by which it should be settled then took place, the Special Envoys taking the ground that the countries which opened their mints should among themselves determine the ratio. The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested that if Indian mints were to be opened, England might be held to be interested in the ratio, but the Special Envoys did not accede to this view, and called attention to the fact that by opening Indian mints the English Government did not thereby adopt bimetallism in any form. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in further conversation, said that if the suggestion of opening the English mints was to be made, he thought an answer in the negative would undoubtedly be given. The First Lord of the Treasury asked whether, assuming that no request for opening English mints to be refused, it was desired that the subject be discussed upon the basis of something different and less than the opening of English mints.

At a second meeting, in addition to those already named, Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, and M. Geoffray, the French Minister Plenipotentiary, were present, and the former stated at length the considerations which had led the French Government to associate themselves in the negotiation. He remarked "that the reopening of the mints of all the commercial countries to the free coinage of silver in the ratio of fifteen and a-half with gold would be the most natural and the most efficacious method of arriving at the result sought for." This was the desideratum he was instructed to bring forward, and in particular to urge upon the English Government. By way of suggestion, he indicated as one of the measures which the English Government might usefully adopt, the annual purchase of a certain quantity of silver metal, which might be subsequently disposed of as seemed best—preserved in ingots, used for regular consumption, or sent to India. This quantity might be fixed approximately for a number of years at £10,000,000 in nominal value.

Lord Salisbury asked whether the French Government would decline to open its mints unless England would also open her mints. The French Ambassador replied that he preferred to discuss the subject upon the basis that France would go to open mints if England would consent to open her mints, but that he would not exclude from his view the question of contribution by England towards maintaining the value of silver, short of open mints. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in response to this, stated definitely that the English Government would not agree to open English mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and that, whatever views he and his colleagues might separately hold on the question of bimetallism, he thought he could say they were united upon this point. The French Ambassador, upon being asked what contribution he suggested, replied that among other contributions England should open her mints to her Indian mints, and should also agree to purchase annually, say, £10,000,000 of silver for a series of years. The Special Envoys accepted as important and desirable the proposal that the English Government should purchase annually, say, £10,000,000 of silver, with proper safeguards and provisions as to the place and manner of its use.

Lord George Hamilton, early in August, addressed a Despatch to the Viceroy of India, giving the effect of the American proposals, and adding that her Majesty's Government had replied that they would consult the Indian Government on the subject. The replies of Lord Elgin and his Government honor already from published in our columns.

LORD JAMES ON MINISTERIAL POLICY.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD, speaking, on Oct. 25, in Barnsbottom, condemned Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith for seeking to belittle this country in the face of foreign hostile criticism, and asked what benefit would have accrued to Eastern Europe had we withdrawn from the Concert. Were we to efface ourselves or to go to war if we disapproved of the action of the Powers? Every day members of the party whose watchword was formerly peace used words which tended to war. The somewhat indefinite policy advocated by Mr. John Morley was practically that which had driven away Lord Rosebery, and which Sir Edward Grey, who was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the last Liberal Government, had, in a recent speech, honourably disclaimed. He (Lord James) maintained in like manner that such a grave personal charge as that of breach of faith on the part of the Government towards the tribes of Northern India was peculiarly one that should have been made in Parliament, where immediate reply could at once be made by those whose public character had been maligned. (Hear, hear.) In taking the course which they had done, not one member of the Government who was responsible for it had the remotest idea for one moment that any breach of faith would occur. It was no doubt true that some eminent authorities disapproved of a forward policy in India, and thought we should not have advanced on the road to Chitral; but that debatable matter of policy, quite apart from the charge of dishonour and want of faith which the individual members of the present Government had to meet at the instance of some of their prominent opponents. When Lord Elgin, the Governor-General of India, was told to take certain steps, he was instructed by the Government to do nothing that would in any way infringe the proclamation. The fact that Mr. Morley exempted from his accusation the Governor-General, who was a Radical, appointed by Mr. Gladstone, led him (Lord James) to suspect that this was one of those sad instances of party attack which did nothing to elevate this country in the eyes of foreign nations, and would never do any good to a party whose leaders ventured so to conduct it. (Hear hear.)

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ON IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, M.P., speaking on Oct. 25 at Stirling, said the spectacle presented by the Jubilee celebrations had made the British people proud, but it had also made them rejoice with trembling. They were left almost aghast at the magnitude of their responsibilities. There were in certain quarters, and among public men and writers in the Press, a few noisy persons who mistook swagger for patriotism, and who thought that they would make their country the stronger by their loud bawling; but their vulgarities caught no echo in the general sense of the community. (Cheers.) The general sense of the community accepted the British Empire as it was. There was nothing offensive to our neighbours in that spirit; on the contrary, it was the earnest, humble, well-informed, comprehensive conception of their Imperial duties which was at once the best check upon, and the best guarantee against, that spirit of jingoism which they were troubled with not so many years ago. (Cheers.) If they were penetrated with that spirit they should be very careful in undertaking fresh enterprises, in stirring up new troubles, and in undertaking new obligations in all parts of the world. A second lesson of the year was the death of Colonial loyalty, which he attributed to the fact that for many years the Imperial Government had left to each community the control of things which affected itself alone. There was one country whose Constitutional representatives found it necessary to obtain from the universal rejoicing, and that country was one of the countries which formed the heart of the Empire and the centre of its growth. He had seen the people denounced for want of taste and for bad feeling. What bad taste and manners to do with it when they had to deal with great questions of Constitutional rights? The Irish members avowed their admiration for the Queen personally, but they said that they felt themselves bound by their regard for the Constitutional rights of their constituents and people to stand aloof. What reason had they to think that the same great rule of government which had knitted together the remotest ends of the Empire might not well be used to heal that bloody fissure at its heart? In regard to the industrial struggle at home, they were justified in believing that some of the more hot-headed and pugnacious of the employers had a deliberate purpose of taking the present or any other opportunity to smash the men's union and break down their power. The wickedness of such a purpose was only equalled by its folly. At the same time it would be fatal to the prosperity of the general trade of the country if the workmen were to extend so far their claim to interfere in the management of the businesses in which they were employed. As head of the War Office in 1893 he had found that a forty-eight hours week might with great advantage and perfect safety be introduced in the Government workshops and arsenals. The general sentiment of the country would visit with indignation and reprobation whichever side was the cause of the failure of the attempts at mediation which were now in progress.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Passing on to speak of the difficulty on the Indian frontier, the right hon. gentleman referred to the allegation that it had arisen from a breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government. Considering the manner in which intelligence was carried among the hill tribes, it was not sufficient to say that we were technically right; we should avoid the very appearance of evil. (Cheers.) He doubted if, even on their showing, the Government could be quite acquitted on this score; but it was not on this breach of faith and its effects that he relied for his opinion so much as on the merits of the policy itself. Having referred to the two policies that could be pursued, he urged that the British force should be concentrated in a central position within our borders, and not seek to keep these warlike tribes as a fence and a barrier against the foreign Power which was supposed to be so anxious to cross our frontier. He trusted earnestly that the whole Indian policy, which had brought to India and to this country great loss of life and tremendous expenditure of money, would be revolved, and when the time for a new census came he was certain that he and those who acted with him would have no reason to regret or to doubt the decision of the Cabinet to which they belonged. Referring to the proposals to increase the strength of the Army, he said that when the responsible Executive Government made such a demand the purposes for which the Army was maintained must be taken into account. We had, in the first place, to maintain our position in India, to defend our Colonies and our own shores. All this rendered it necessary for our Army to be distributed over the world. He had been astonished to see in the newspapers that the irresponsible Colonial Secretary had promised to the Colonial Premier when they were in this country, in the Queen's name—no, by the Queen's authority; he possibly used his own name, which he generally preferred to Her Majesty's—but, at all events, he seemed to have promised that detachments of the Queen's troops shall in future be stationed in the Colonies to cultivate Imperial solidarity. Dealing, in conclusion, with the Eastern question, the right hon. gentleman said that those, and he was one, who doubted the expediency of separate action and were ready to hold by the Concert never meant that this country should be dragged at the heels of the Concert from failure to failure and from blunder to blunder. (Cheers.) Great Britain, France, and Italy represented in the Concert of Europe the cause of freedom and progress. Did not the conscience of the world call those three Governments to account for the wrongs that cause had suffered at its hands? (Cheers.) They did not yet know what excuse could be made for their failures, but the year 1897, however brilliant in other respects, would record for the European policy and the authority and credit of this country nothing but humiliation and disgrace. (Cheers.)

SIR C. DILKE ON RADICALS AND EMPIRE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M. P., delivered a speech at Sunderland on Oct. 26, criticising the Liberal position and expounding his Radical policy. He said he was there as a Radical in the first name of the word. The practice had recently grown up amongst Unionists of describing all Liberals as Radicals in a way which did not correspond with the ordinary views of the facts. In the slang of the day, it was as an "Independent and advanced Radical" that he addressed them. There had been a recent lame attempt to revive the Liberal party upon the old cries of "retrenchment and reform." General peace was safe, and had been safe since 1875, but peace as it concerned this country was not so safe," and they would have to consider the reasons which made it doubtful, and how for these reasons concerned essentials of British policy. The difficulty of peace as a cry was that all sensible men were more or less agreed about it, and that it formed no ground of party attack except those inevitable parliamentary attacks which opposition, by the law of their nature in the complicated affairs of such an Empire, found opportunities for directing against Governments.

For the foreign policy of the Government they need have nothing but condemnation, but, with regard to Colonial and African policy, it was not just to condemn without consideration. Liberals were dismayed with regard to all these questions. Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey were in favour of the African policy. Many Radicals were bitterly opposed to it, and connected it with that general desire for other people's lands which to them seemed mere plunder, and a newer and worse form of Jingoism than that against which they had protested in 1878. Admitting frankly, as he did, the difference of opinion among Radicals upon these questions, he thought that it behoved them to try to clear their views with regard to them. The attitude of indiscriminate Jingoism, of universal desire to, grab, under all circumstances, was as unreasonable as was the attitude of refusing to extend, or in different circumstances to protect and defend, outlying portions of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) While Radicals differed among themselves as to the African Colonial policy they differed also as to the military and naval policy which the needs and the extension of the Empire either justified or occasioned. Some foolish persons attacked every military proposal, apart from every consideration of its wisdom or its need, but it behoved them to try and make up their minds in time. With regard to the proposals which would be made to them for next year concerning the Army, the expenditure of the Empire upon defence was over £30,000,000 in the year, apart from the amount spent by the great Colonies, and it would be £33,000,000 in the present year. His view with regard to it was that the War Office and the Government would be displaying their incompetency to treat the question if they merely proposed to increase expenditure and to increase numbers on the present system, without a change in the conditions of enlistment. If, however, the proposals of the Government were to be attacked merely on the easy ground that they cost money, apart from statesmanlike consideration of their necessity and their character, the result would only be that proposals would be adopted which, upon a juster criticism, would have been modified or rejected. It was the duty of the Radicals in the House of Commons to take a more active part than they had done hitherto in placing before the House and the country their views as to the measures and the administration of the Government, and also their policy as regarded the next election and the future. (Hear, hear.) He had never been much of a believer in long programmes. But it was the duty of the Radicals, as representing the advanced thought of the country, to place before it from time to time proposals for its consideration, which they believe would redound to the national advantage. (Cheers).

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE BALACLAVA ANNIVERSARY.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY LORD TREDEGAR.

THE dinner given annually by the Balaclava Society in commemoration of the charge of the Light Brigade was held at St. James's Hall on Oct. 25, Mr. H. Herbert, the president of the society, being in the chair. The company, numbering 120, included sixty of the survivors of the Balaclava Light Brigade charge, several non-commissioned officers of the 4th Royal Dragoons, and Mr. W. Stanlake, V. C., a former private in the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards. Letters expressing regret at inability to attend were read from, among others, Lord Tredegar, the Countess of Cardigan, and Sir W. H. Russell. The last-named, after expressing regret at the fact that the state of his health rendered it inadvisable for him to attend a public dinner, alluded to the heroism of the veterans "who carved with their good swords on the annals of England a name of glory that will never be forgotten in the charge of the Light Brigade." The toast of "Our noble leader, the Earl of Cardigan and our officers," was proposed by Mr. Pennington and enthusiastically honoured. That of "The Heavy Brigade and those who fought at Balaclava" was proposed by Mr. Bird and acknowledged by Sergeant Major Parsons, 4th Royal Dragoons.—The health of Miss Florence Nightingale was proposed by Mr. T. H. Roberts, who remarked, amid cheers, that her name would live in the annals of English regiments as long as English lasts.—Sergeant-Major Parsons gave "The Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces," and Mr. J. E. Smith responded.—The Chairman, in proposing "The Friends of the Light Brigade," mentioned that Mr. T. H. Roberts had instituted a fund for the relief of the survivors, many of whom were in extreme old age, and were without means of support.—Mr. Roberts, in response, said that the subscriptions to the fund which he had inaugurated now amounted to over £500, and twenty of the survivors were at present in receipt of weekly allowances. He thought it would be a national disgrace to allow men who had taken part in such a glorious charge to remain in want.—Other toasts followed, that of "In Memory of the Dead" being drunk in silence. The survivors of the charge were afterwards present at a concert given in St. James's Hall by Mr. T. H Roberts.

Lord Tredegar—the Captain Godfrey Morgan who found himself in charge of the 17th Lancers at Balaclava when all his senior officers were either killed or wounded in the famous charge of the Light Brigade —has been induced by the *Western Mail* to describe what he did and saw on that memorable day. His lordship's narrative, which was published on Oct. 25 (the 43rd anniversary of the Battle of Balaclava), is as follows :—My first recollection on the eventful morning of Oct. 25, 1854, was turning out before dawn very cold and uncomfortable, but soon after forming up in front of our camp unusual movements were observed in the redoubts held by the Turks on the rising ground on our left front, and it was not long before we felt that something out of the common was going to happen on that side of Balaclava. We had not long to wait, as we saw shots striking the redoubts from an invisible enemy the other side of the hill. Soon after this the lances of the Cossacks or other Russian cavalry appeared over the brow surrounding the redoubts, out of which the Turks came running, leaving them in the possession of the Russians. I then saw the Highlanders forming into line in front of Balaclava, and almost immediately they themselves received the fire of artillery, and when the Russians did not get very near. At the same time a large body of Russian cavalry came down the hill at the charge, and the heavy cavalry brigade formed at once in line and advanced to meet them. It was a curious sight. They had hardly time to get up a trot when they met the Russians coming down the hill. There was a kind of shock as they met, and then the heavens appeared through them. A hand-to-hand fight continued, and then the Russians turned and galloped back. At that moment Captain Morris, who was in command of the 17th Lancers, said or shouted : Now is our chance!" and then he suggested, I think Lord Lucan, an aide, who was just in front of us, that we ought to follow up the success and complete the route." He was told it was not his business, or words to that effect. Captain Morris then turned to the 17th and said : "The 17th shall do it themselves! 17th Lancers, advance!" We advanced about a hundred yards, when Lord Cardigan gripped up and ordered us back into line. We were shortly afterwards moved up over the hill, and formed up at the head of the valley. When we got there we saw the army, which we afterwards knew was that of Liprandi's masses, at the head of the valley and on its hills to right and left. Some of them were at the redoubts vacated by the Turks. We could see a staff officer ride to Lord Lucan to prevent the enemy carrying off the guns. While standing in position I remarked to poor Webb : "we are in range of them now from that battery on our left." At that moment we were ordered to advance, and a puff of smoke from the battery alluded to told me that the Russians thought as I did. The first shell burst in the air over us. The shell fire now increased. The next one dropped in front of Nolan's horse and exploded on touching the ground. He uttered a wild yell as his horse turned round, and, with his arms extended, the reins dropped on the animal's neck, he trotted towards us, but in a few yards dropped dead off his horse. I do not imagine that any body except those in the front line of the 17th Lancers (13th Light Dragoons) saw what had happened. We went on. When we got about two or three hundred yards the battery of the Russian Horse Artillery opened fire. I do not recollect hearing a word from anybody as we gradually broke from a trot to a canter, though the noise of the firing of men and horses and of grape and round shot was deafening, whilst the dust and gravel struck up by the round shot that fell short was almost blinding, and irritated my horse so that I could scarcely hold him at all. But as we came nearer I could see plainly enough, especially when I was about hundred yards from the guns, it appeared to be riding straight on to the muzzle of one of the guns, and I distinctly saw the gunner apply his fuse. I shut my eyes then, for I thought that settled the question as far as I was concerned. But the shot just missed me and struck the man on my right full in the chest. In another minute I was on the gun and the leading Russian's grey horse, shot, I suppose, with a pistol by somebody on my right, fell across my horse, dragging it over with him and pinning me in between the gun and himself. A Russian gunner on foot at once covered me with his carbine. He was just within reach of my sword, and I struck him across his neck. The blow did not do much harm, but it disconcerted his aim. At the same time a mounted gunner struck my horse on the forehead with his sabre. Spurring "Sir Briggs," he half jumped, half blundered over the fallen horses, and then for a short time bolted with me. I only remember finding myself alone amongst the Russians trying to get out as best I could. This, by some chance, I did, in spite of the attempts of the Russians to cut me down. When clear again of the guns I saw two or three of my men making their way back, and as the fire from both flanks was still heavy, it was a matter of running the gauntlet again. I have not sufficient recollection of minor incidents to describe them, as probably no two men who were in that charge would describe it in the same way. When I was back pretty nearly where we started from I found that I was the senior officer of those present not wounded, and, consequently, in command, there being only two others, both juniors to me, in the same position—Lieutenant Wombwell and Cornet Cleveland (afterwards killed at Inkerman). We remained formed up until the evening, when, as the enemy made no further attempt to advance, we returned to our tents, not very far off.

SPAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND CUBA.

THE Spanish Government has replied to the Note presented by the American Minister in Madrid, on Sept. 18, with reference to the Cuban question. Contradictory reports of the tone of this reply are current. According to one statement the reply expresses regret that the Cuban insurrection should receive support from foreign filibustering expeditions, as otherwise the rebellion would perhaps not exist. The Government hopes, however, that by the granting of autonomy and the want of American support the insurrection will very soon be brought to an end.

In Madrid official circles it is now stated that the Note presented by General Woodford to the Spanish Government was not of the menacing character at first represented, nor was the reply of the latter marked by an aggressive tone.

The Spanish Minister in Washington says that Spain offers large reforms in Cuba, and does not reject the good offices of the United States, and that there is no reason to anticipate difficulties between the two countries.

The Constitutional Conservative party in Spain has decided to oppose the granting of autonomy to Cuba.

TELEGRAMS from Belgrade, published in Vienna, allege that ex-King Milan will assume the title of King-Father, will in future reside at Belgrade, and will be appointed co-Regent. A new Servian Cabinet has been formed as follows :—M. Vladan Georgevitch, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Andonovitch, Interior; M. Popovitch, Finance; M. Lozanitch, Commerce; M. Costa Christitch, Justice; Colonel Yukovitch, War; M. Andreas Georgevitch, Public Instruction; Colonel Alanackovitch, Public Works. King Alexander has addressed a letter to Dr. Georgevitch, in which he declares that events in the East, and the determination which the whole of Europe has in many ways displayed to maintain peace, have given Servia the opportunity, and even imposed on her the duty, of putting an end to barren political party conflicts, of establishing herself upon firm foundations, political, economic, and military, and of making herself a strong and stable element of peace and order in the Balkan Peninsula.

ECHOES.

AT DARGAI, OCT. 20, 1897.

UNDER the above heading Sir Edwin Arnold contributes a poem of thirteen stanzas to the *Daily Telegraph*. Having described the zone of fire as "of Victory the Bridge," and the check sustained by the Gallant Goorkhas, and the men of Dorsetshire and Derbyshire, he continues :—

And loud, from sangar and from cave,
The taunting, bitter screams are heard
Of tribes who mark a British line
Stayed, baffled ;—nay, but not afeared!
Eight thousand muskets keep the hill ;
And that Red Bridge untraversed still!
Then, from grey hollows where they crouch
The sons of Scotland silent gather—
Wild indigo and tamarisks brush
The limbs bred in the purple heather—
The Gordon Highlanders fall in—
Pipers and all—Hell's Bridge to win.
Men of the Gordon Highlanders!"
Colonel Mathias loudly cries,
The General's orders are to take,
At any needful sacrifice,
Yonder position! His we'll make it."
The Gordon Highlanders will take it!"
To skirl of pipes and gleam of blades
The glorious band leaps joyous forth,
Drowning the muskets on the hill

With slogan* on the North.
Stay them! Death's self, Hell's self, give ground
When Gordons to the battle bound!
Fierce, splendid, faithful, stream our Scots
To lightsome, homely Highland lilt;
Too swift for Fate, too bold to fail,
Rush buskin, plume, and kilt.
The fifty yards of fire are passed
The savage ridge is gained at last!
Dear Brothers of our Blood!
The cheers
Which hailed you conquerors, as ye came
'Mid glad battalions welcoming you,
Down-marching from that Hill of Flame,
Echo in British homes to day.
From North to South, from Thames to Tay,
Folks say your earliest flies were raised
In bonny town of Aberdeen,
Where lads King George's guines took
A Duchess' lovely lips between,
Scots, of the Gordon High landers,
The country's kiss is yours, like hers!

The truth of the following story is vouched for by a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* :—There were to be some festivities at White Lodge, and an invitation was sent to the secretary of a charity in which the Duchess was interested. By a later post this young lady received a letter from a friend asking her to a tennis party which was to be held the same day. Next morning both invitations were acknowledged, but the replies were carelessly put into the wrong envelopes. The Duchess opened the letter in which the writer declared to her friend that she was very sorry she could not come to tennis, because "stout Mary" had asked her to White Lodge, and she was bound to go. The day duly arrived, and Miss Candia was warmly welcomed by the Duchess, who afterwards took her aside, and laughingly said, "My dear girl, I know I am stout, but I cannot help it. You should be more careful in posting your letters, and never forget that you never know who will read what you write. Don't apologise. I have forgiven you."

An interesting anecdote concerning Queen Amelie of Portugal is current in Parisian salons. Recently Her Majesty (according to the *Morning Post*), when out walking with a lady of honour in the environs of Lisbon, heard cries for assistance coming from a neighbouring wood. She went to see what was the matter, and found that a woodcutter had been injured by a branch of a falling tree. Queen Amelie, who has studied medicine, attended to the man's injury, and then with her companion assisted him to reach his cabin. Later on the Queen called to see how her patient was. "Then you are a doctor, madame, since you know how to take care of me!" asked the wood-cutter, who did not recognise his benefactress. "Yes, my good man," was the reply. "I am very sorry for that," continued the wood-cutter, "because I will never be able to pay all I owe you. But you must give me your address, and as soon as I can go out I will bring you a basket of fresh eggs and butter by way of thanks." The Queen was greatly amused, and the surprise of the wood-cutter may be imagined when he subsequently learned the rank of his lady physician.

Every anecdote recalls another. Several are related of the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Clementine, who during the summer reside at Spa, and daily take long drives in a pony-cart. One of their most recent adventures took place at a farmhouse, where they called to buy a glass of milk. Nobody but an old paralysed woman was in the house, and she replied that no milk was left in the jugs, and that she was unable to go and get any now. "Never mind, good Queen; "if you will allow me I will go to the pasture. Just tell me where the jugs are." "But, my dear lady, you are from the town, and you will never be able to milk a cow," objected the old woman. She was, however, mistaken, for a little later Her Majesty returned with a half-filled jug. Meantime Princess Clementine had laid on the table three bowls, a loaf, and the needful knives and plates. The old farmer's wife was served by the Princess, who, it appears, greatly enjoyed the adventure.

An interesting little story is told in the *Woman at Home* regarding the Duke of Connaught. He was a great favourite with the children of the regiment in which he served. One day, taking the tiny child of a private by the hand, the Duke asked him, "Are you going to be a soldier, my boy?" "Yes," came the answer, "me's to be a soldier." "An officer, perhaps, Freddy?" said the Duke. "Don't you know I'm an officer?" "Yes," replied the little urchin, "but you're only a captain; I'se to be a general. Dot any money for me this morning?" We need scarcely say that the expected coin was forthcoming, and that the expectant "general" toddled away quite hapy.

"W" writes under date Oct. 21 :—"In the *Times* of to-day there is prin ed an extract from a book under review, containing a curious error, which, though obvious enough when attention is called to it, has escaped the vigilance of your critic. In a review of 'A Roving Commission,' you quote the following passage describing Nelson's demeanour in his cabin when, being at the time in pursuit of Villeneuve, it had been reported to him that the signal 'enemy in sight,' had been made from one of his own frigates. 'The flag-lieutenant endeavoured to explain the mistake, just as the Admiral was rubbing his hands with intense satisfaction,' &c. It does not appear to have occurred either to the author of an agreeable book, or to your critic, that the fortune of war had left the great Admiral with only one hand to rub!"

* Alluding to the story that the beautiful Duchess of Gordon offered each man willing to join her husband's new regiment a kiss and a guinea.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

MADAME ADAM'S INSIDE HISTORY OF THE TREATY.

MADAME ADAM, in the last issue of the *La Nouvelle Revue*, takes credit for having initiated the movement which has resulted in the Franco-Russian alliance, and makes a frank avowal of her methods as a professional wire-puller. She has much to say against Bismarck, but found a congenial spirit in "our great and much admired Katkoff."

It was after 1887, when Russia, Austria, and Germany were allied by treaty, that Katkoff set to work to prove to the Tsar that France desired an alliance, and that Russian interest lay in that direction. Katkoff had to set his confederate—Madame Adam—to work to get the latent feeling in France for an alliance with Russia to show itself. Madame Adam says she at once made a Russian—M. de Cyon—a friend and collaborateur of Katkoff, editor of her review, so that she would have more time to exercise her undoubted influence on French politicians and newspapers and in military circles. She threw herself with enthusiasm into this work, "for the promotion of which I have," she says, "devoted my life." Still for a time M. de Giers and Count Shouvaloff were too much for Katkoff's death, General Vannofsky kept up the campaign at St. Petersburg to transform the tacit entente which then existed between the two countries into an effective alliance. General Saussier was in the Governmental world in France, Madame Adam's leading supporter. The late M. Spuller, who was dead against the Russian alliance, stopped progress for a time, but he soon gave place to M. de Freycinet, who was sympathetic. In September, 1892, HM. de Giers and de Mohrenheim had a preliminary interview with M. de Freycinet and M. Ribot at Aixles-Bains, but it was not until the end of 1893 that the alliance took any definite shape, and the credit for accomplishing the negotiations is given to M. Develle, who was then Foreign Minister. Madame Adam's opinion is that M. Faure and M. Hanotaux went to Russia to cement his union and to get the Tsar to publicly acknowledge it. Without this declaration they would on their return have received a cold reception in France, as the people had never been convinced that an alliance existed.

Such briefly (says the *Daily Chronicle*) is Madame Adam's story of the Franco-Russian alliance.

KUNG TAGEN, the Chinese Ambassador, on October 28 took up his residence at The Lawns Highgate, which he has taken for three months' whilst the Chinese Embassy in Portland-place is under-going renovation.

THE resignation of Lord Ludlow as a Lord Justice of Appeal was accepted on Saturday. October 23, and the news of the learned judge's retirement caused considerable surprise at the Law Courts when they opened, as he was announced to sit at the reassembling of the Courts. Lord Ludlow (till lately known as Lord Justice Lopes) was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in December, 1876, and was elevated to the Court of Appeal in December, 1885. He was created a peer in June last on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

A SHOCK of painful surprise was felt throughout the country, on Wednesday (Oct 27), on the news of the death of the Duchess of Teck. On Monday her Royal Highness was seized with a recurrence of the internal malady (strangulated hernia) from which she suffered some months ago, and for which she underwent an operation on April 30 last. There seemed to be a probability that she would not survive this trial, and that her death would cast a deep shadow over the rejoicings of the Jubilee. But she unexpectedly recovered, and, after the Queen herself, nobody met with a heartier welcome in the procession of June 22. The malady, however, returned suddenly, and in a virulent form. Another operation became necessary on Tuesday midnight, and, though it was successfully performed, it was followed by failure of the heart's action. After the operation the Duchess was for some time conscious and conversed with the Duke of Teck and the Duchess of York; but she gradually succumbed, and died from syncope, arising from weak heart, at three o'clock. On hearing of the sad event, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of York, who were in Norfolk, hastened to White Lodge, Richmond, where, during the day, there were many sympathetic callers.

Wednesday night's Court Circular contained the following :—"Her Majesty received this morning with much sorrow the very unexpected news of the death of her beloved cousin, Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, to whom the Queen was warmly attached. The Duchess was so universally beloved for her kindness and goodness to all that she will be most deeply mourned by the whole country."

The Queen supplemented the notification which appeared in the Court Circular by a characteristic message of sorrowing sympathy, and telegrams arrived yesterday at White Lodge from all parts of Europe. Many of the replies were written by the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of York or the young Princess of Teck. The foreign tele grams were altogether too numerous for detailed specification, and there was a natural disinclination to make selections which might seem invidious, but it was officially stated that expressions of regret had been received from every European Court, as well as from Colonists and others in various parts of the world.

On receiving an intimation of the death, the Lord Mayor posted an announcement at the Mansion House, and telegraphed messages of condolence to the Royal Family. At many public gatherings feeling references to the event have been made. Most of the Royal engagements for the next week or two have been cancelled.

It has been decided that the funeral of the late Duchess of Teck shall take place on Wednesday next, Nov. 3, in St George's Chapel, Windsor. The Prince of Wales arrived at White Lodge, yesterday afternoon, bearing the wishes of her Majesty upon the matter, and it was thus settled. The Prince left White Lodge at five o'clock, driving back through one of the densest fogs that have occurred in the neighbourhood for a long period, rendering the journey through the park one of considerable difficulty and even some danger. The Queen, who is now at Balmoral, is not expected to attend the funeral. The ceremony will be very similar to that observed at the burial of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth was the second daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge. She was born at Hanover on Nov. 27, 1833, and was thus in the sixty-fourth year of her age. From early womanhood she had been incessantly engaged in philanthropic and public work, and it may safely be said that she was during 30 years of her life presiding at the opening of more bazaars or presided over the inception of more charitable projects than almost any other member of the Royal family. In 1866 she was married to the Duke of Teck, and in the same year Princess Mary Adelaide was granted, by special Act of Parliament, an annuity of £5,000. At the same time the Duke was made a G.C.B., while in 1887 the title of "Highness" was conferred upon him. The Duke and Duchess during the earlier portion of their married life resided at Kensington Palace, where all her children were born, but they are more popularly associated with White Lodge, Richmond Park, which was lent to them by the Queen. Her Royal Highness was a Lady of the Royal Red Cross; she held the Order of Victoria and Albert, the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and Dame Chevaliere of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The eldest child of the Duke and Duchess of Teck is Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, Duchess of York, who born at Kensington Palace, on May 26, 1867. She married the Duke of York in July, 1893. There were three sons of the marriage—namely, Prince Adolphus (who married a daughter of the Duke of Westminster in 1894), born in 1868; Prince Francis, born in 1870; and Prince Alexander, born in 1874.

The Duchess of Teck traced her ancestry directly back to George II., and so, indeed, does the Duke. This can be easily shown. The second of the Georges had three sons and five daughters, and of these latter the eldest, Anne, Princess Royal (born 1709, died 1759) was 1734 married to William V., Prince of Orange. They had a daughter, Caroline, who married Charles, the reigning Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, and a daughter of this marriage, the Princess Henrietta, married Duke Louis, the second brother of Frederic II., Elector and, after 1800, King of Wurtemburg. The only son of Duke Louis and his wife was Duke Alexander (born 1804, died 1885), who married Claudine, the Countess of Rhedey, a Hungary, and by her became father of Prince Francis Paul Alexander, who was born in 1837, and in 1862 received the princely appellation of Teck —from an old castle near the Danube—with the title of Durchlaucht," or Serene Highness. The Transylvanian family, from which the Duke of Teck, on his mother's side is descended, is famous in Hungarian annals. It was founded at the beginning of the eleventh century by Abas, or Abu Samu, who married the sister of the famous Stephen I., the first King of Hungary, and who, on the death of that monarch, was one of the first claimants to the throne. In later generations the Counts of Rhedey exercised princely sway over a portion of Transylvania, and took a prominent part on the Protestant side in the fierce religious wars of the period. The cause he espoused was vanquished in the struggle, and henceforth the Counts of Rhedey, deprived of their princely powers, lived a quiet life on their estates. The line came to an end in 1809 with the death of the cousin of the Duke of Teck's grandfather, who died without leaving a successor.

It is believed that the Princess Mary refused more than one brilliant matrimonial alliance from a warm-hearted love for England and a determination not to be separated from English life and English society. When it is considered (says the *Times*) that she had only a grant of £5,000 a year from Parliament, it must be acknowledged that she did all in her power to fulfil her obligations to the community in which her lot was cast. Though she was born in Hanover, while that kingdom was still ruled by the Sovereign of these islands, the Princess Mary of Cambridge was brought up at Kew, in the near neighbourhood of the "White Lodge," where so much of her adult and married life was spent. She was not only attached to England by the strongest sympathies and the closest associations, but she was specially connected with a particular part of the country and was peculiarly endeared to all classes of those among whom she lived. When she celebrated her silver wedding in 1891, she spoke of Kew as the "dear and beloved place" with which she had been associated from her early youth.

The Duchess of Teck, remarkable for personal beauty in her young days, was

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN WEST AFRICA.

A DAY has been fixed for the meeting of the British Ambassador and M. Hanotaux for the discussion of the West African Question. In the meantime the Colonial group of the French Chamber have held a meeting, and decided to request the Minister for Foreign Affairs to uphold with vigour the rights of France in the region situated to the north of Dahomey, and especially the Niki and Bonsia posts, and to insist on the reoccupation of Bajibo, which was abandoned two years ago. It is stated that the French Government are anxious to settle the question in a conciliatory way, such as was adopted by them in the recent negotiations with Germany.

The Paris *Journal* learn that news of considerable gravity has reached St. Louis from the Hinterland of Dahomey, and that complications are to be feared at Niki and Borgu generally. On receiving this intelligence M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies, who is at present at Senegambia, issued urgent orders for the despatch to Dahomey of another company of Senegalese sharp-shooters, who will embark at Dakar immediately for Kotonu. The French forces in Dahomey consist of two companies of Senegalese sharpshooters, one company of auxiliary sharpshooters, and 600 Hausas. The following semi-official note was published in Paris on the evening of Oct. 21:—

It is confirmed that the latest news from the West Coast of Africa foreshadows great difficulties in Borgu and in the Niki region. As is known, the Niger Company is sending officers from all sides who cause arms to be distributed among the natives. These officers sow agitation everywhere, and incite the people to rebellion. In view of this state of things, troops have had to be sent up hurriedly from Senegal as a preventive measure. It must be remarked, moreover, that the British negotiators empowered to confer with the French negotiators have been in Paris for more than a week, and everything leads to the belief that the British Government is seeking to let things drag on, and has no intention of discussing them. There is no doubt that means will be found to foil these tactics.

The detachment of the 2nd Bn. West India Regt., at present stationed at Lagos, started for the frontier on the morning of Oct. 20, with the exception of one company, which remains for garrison duty.

MAJOR LUGARD AND SIR GEORGE GOLDIE INTERVIEWED.

Major Lugard, C.B., D.S.O., who has been on an expedition in South Central Africa for the past eighteen months, arrived at Southampton, on Oct. 21, on board the steamship Moor from Cape Town. Speaking to a representative of Reuter's Agency, Major Lugard said:—

I have returned home in consequence of telegraphic orders from her Majesty's Government to go on special service in West Africa. Otherwise I should not have left Lake Nyanza at present. Beyond the fact that I am going to West Africa, I know nothing of my future movements. I am not aware to what part of the coast or of the Hinterland, I shall be sent or when I shall sail. As regards the present situation in West Africa, I can scarcely express any opinion, as I know only what I have seen in the papers. In the matter of French claims on Borgu and Niki, however, the case is quite clear. From the very first, Great Britain had indisputable claims to Borgu, of which Niki is the capital, and there can be no doubt that it is doubly ours—first, because it is in the direct Hinterland of Lagos, and, secondly, because we have a treaty with the King concluded before any so-called treaties with France or any other European nationality. We have also treaties with Ilasha and Kiama, the only two other important chiefs in Borgu.

A representative of Reuter's Agency called, on Oct. 23, upon Sir George Goldie, Governor of the Royal Niger Company, for the purpose of eliciting some information with regard to the situation created by the conflicting claims of Great Britain and France in West Africa. Sir George Goldie said:—

As regards the immense region known as the bend of the Niger, stretching from the west bank of the Middle Niger to the east bank of the Upper Niger, I am not at liberty to discuss the respective rights of Great Britain and France, for this question is now being dealt with by the joint Commission sitting in Paris. I may, however, correct some important errors of fact, which, if not contradicted, would reflect on the Niger Company. One of these errors has been repeated almost daily for the last six months in one organ or another of the French Press. It is to the effect that the Niger Company has never had troops in Boussa, and has, therefore, showed no signs of occupying the country. I think that this error has risen from a very natural confusion of the extensive territory known as Boussa which covers nearly the whole west branch of the Middle Niger from Say down to the Ilorin frontier with its capital, Boussa town. Now, in February, 1897—that is to say, nearly twelve months before the recent French invasion—I myself established two military posts in Boussa. One of these is at Leaba, about thirty miles south of Boussa town. The company had for years had a political and commercial station at Leaba. The other military post was about sixty miles south of Boussa town, and was named Fort Goldie by Captain Turner, whom I placed in command there. At that time, February, 1896, there was not a single French soldier, traveller, missionary or trader anywhere either in Boussa territory or in the Hinterland of Lagos, as the French expeditions which had previously traversed those regions had been withdrawn to Dahomey on the representations of Lord Rosebery that those districts were within the British Empire. In fact, an official intimation of a British Protectorate had been sent to Paris, on Jan. 1, 1895, by her Majesty's Government, and had been received without any protest." Sir George Goldie added:—"It is well to point out that the present King, Ikki, carried out the intention of his brother and predecessor, King Dagbo, by at once producing the British flag on the arrival, last January, of the French force under Lieutenant Bretonnet; but, according to a message that King Ikki sent to me, the French officer replied by threatening to destroy his town. King Ikki sent repeated messages between January and July last, asking the Niger Company to come and drive the French out, which would have been an easy matter, but its steadfast refusal to do so has now undoubtedly driven the King into the arms of France."

"What force has the company at its disposal?"

"Without counting irregular levies, it has a thoroughly disciplined force of one thousand troops, chiefly Haussa, well trained in musketry and machine-gun drill. Its armament consists of Whitworth field-guns, Nordenfelt shell guns, seven-pounder mountain guns, Maxim machine guns, and Gardner machine guns."

MR. MORLEY AND THE ROAD TO CHITRAL.

THE *Times* of Oct. 27 published the following letter:—

Sir,—I should think the friends and admirers of Mr. John Morley must be beginning to wish that he (Mr. Morley) had adopted the discretion of Mr. Asquith. Both of them in their party zeal brought an unworthy charge against the Government, but whereas Mr. Asquith has taken refuge in discreet silence, Mr. Morley plunges deeper into the mire each time he attempts to justify his charge. His letters both to Lord Northbook and Lord George Hamilton prove that his study of the question involved has been of a most superficial nature. Mr. Morley was Irish Secretary in the late Government, Sir Henry Fowler was Indian Secretary. Mr. Morley asserts:—"The breach of faith took place when the Government announced, in July, 1895, that it was about to establish, and maintain, if necessary by force, a permanent right of way through the territories of the tribes whose independence and integrity we had promised to preserve." He further states:—"We have argued from the first that the breach of faith took place in July, 1895. What does the late Indian Secretary say as to this and which is most likely to know the true facts of the case? Sir Henry Fowler, speaking from his place in the House, Sept. 3, 1895:—"I can assure the noble lord (Lord George Hamilton) that it was not my intention to cast any reflection who ever on the Government of India with reference to the terms of the proclamation. I am satisfied that Lord Elgin and his colleagues had no intention to violate the terms of the proclamation. The Government believe—I do not agree with them—that peaceful arrangements can be made for the construction of this road. If they are made, of course there will be no violation of the terms of the proclamation." As a matter of fact the road was made by a peaceable arrangement with the tribes; therefore, according to the verdict of the late Indian Secretary, no violation of the terms of the proclamation was committed. Mr. Morley rather labours the point as to what would have been the action of the Government had the tribes refused to co-operate in the making of the road. The tribes did not refuse, and therefore the point does not arise. It seems to me that Mr. Morley would be wise in his own interest to admit he has no case to withdraw an unworthy charge which he ought never to have brought, and to devote himself to proving, if he can, that the policy of the Government in India has been wrong, without indulging in aspersions on their honour which he has shown himself utterly unable to prove.—I remain, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MILNER.

Brackley, Ballater, N.B., Oct 24.

SPEECH BY VISCOUNT CROSS.

Viscount Cross, speaking at Halifax on Oct. 23, criticised Mr. Morley's utterances on the Indian frontier question. He asserted that the charge of breach of faith with the tribes brought against the Government was an afterthought, made for political purposes. This question of Chitral was before the late Government for months before they went out of office. In all their correspondence with the Government of India, however, there was never a word or a syllable about breach of faith. The first mention of the possibility of such a thing was suggested, not by the late Government, but by Lord George Hamilton, the present Secretary of State for India. That the construction of the road to Chitral was regarded as a breach of faith was disclaimed by even the tribes themselves.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—*Oct.* 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W F Grahame, BCS	Mr E D M Hooper, M
Mr T A Pearson, B	Mr F W Gooch, M
Mr S Smith, B	Comdr G Wilson, RIM

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C A Bell, BCS, 4 mos	Lt-Col E D F Bignell, 3 mos
Mr M B Comber, B, 3 mos	Lieut F L Orman, 3 mos
Mr C R Wilson, B, 3 days	Lt D H Cameron, 3 mos
Mr F T V Austin, Bo, 3 days	Major H E S Abbot, 11 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A F D Cunningham, BCS	Lt-Col G D Stawell
Mr J S Gamble, B	Capt F P Hutchinson
Mr G E R Grant-Brown, BCS	Capt L C Dunsterville
Mr F W Francis, B	Capt J S Richards
Mr G D Folger, B	Lieut C A F Hocker
Mr F T V Austin, B	Lt H B Magrath
Lt-Col H Hay	Lt P G Graun
Lt-Col W H C Wyllie, CIE	Lt F C S P Samborne
	Lieut S V Byland
	Lieut A G Pritchard

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 22.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, admission to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Major.—Capt. K. M. Foss. (The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 21, 1897.) Lieutenants to be Captains.—A. T. Rowlandson, F. G. Lucas, A. S. Beggbie, F. F. Badcock, D. S. O. N. A. Lawarne, H. W. R. Senior, I. H. Grant, R. Harman, D. S. O., E. S. Hall, F. W. C. Turner, E. J. M. Wood, W. D. Daunt, H. G. Walker, E. Brandeth, C. W. H. Symonds, C. T. Swan, McL. J. Gordon, A. R. Barwell, F. C. L. Waller, W. E. Tonkins (since killed in action), F. L. Vincent, H. A. Moore, F. W. Hallowes, D. G. Peart, W. G. Hodson, F. R. E. Lock, W. H. Manning, R. P. Schneider, W. H. Brown, R. M. Lewis, H. T. Pritchard, C. E. Wood, J. S. Richards, L. B. Walton, A. C. Watson, J. J. O'B. Sexton, T. C. M. T. Hogg, O. C. Argles, W. C. F. R. Macnamara, B. E. M. Gurdon, D. S. O., J. W. B. Merewether, W. G. Grey, R. C. H. Chalmers, L. M. Bell. To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. E. R. P. Bulleau, East Lancashire Regt.; H. B. Burdwood, Worcestershire Regt; V. H. Branson, Middlesex Regt.; W. F. Bainbridge, Scottish Rifles; W. F. Lang, West Yorkshire Regt.; C. R. Bradshaw, Royal West Kent Regt.; E. F. Orzon, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; W. St. C. Moseroft, Middlesex Regt.; J. A. Longridge, Royal West Surrey Regt; Sec. Lieuts. I. U. Badeye, and F. Adams.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.—Bengal Establishment: J. Scully and A. S. Reid. Madras Establishment: P. S. Mookerjee. Bombay Establishment: Mr. L. Barcholomeusz. Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.—Bengal Establishment: G. Ramsay, D. W. Sutherland, W. Selby, T. A. Granger, H. J. K. Bamfield, J. W. Grant. A. H Moorhead, W. D. Hayward, A. W. F. Russell, and W. E. Scott-Moncrieff. Madras Establishment: C. R. Pearce. Bombay Establishment: V. B. Benett, H. M. Moore, and D. C. Johnston.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.—The following gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants—Infantry: E. R. Foy, and W. P. Sangster.

The Queen has approved of the retirements from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Medical Service.—Surg.-Gols. G. C. Ross, Bengal Establishment, and D. E. Hughes, M.D., Bombay Establishment.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—Senior Assistant-Surgeons with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captains S. Chaike, Madras Establishment, and A. Mollen, Bombay Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India: Brevet Lt.-Col. E. G. Barrow, I.S.C., an Assistant-Adjutant-General, to be 1st Deputy-Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, vice Col. M.J. King-Harman, who has vacated. Col. F. C. Burton, I.S.C., to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lt.-Col. Barrow. Capt. A. E. Hatch, I.S.C., to be an Inspector of Army Signalling, vice Capt. J. R. K. Birch, whose tenure has expired.

Errata.—The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieut. D. A. E. Will is April 27, 1897, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 21, 1897. The date of retirement of Col. H. R. Shelley, Madras Infantry, is Aug. 22, 1897, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 21, 1897.—*London Gazette.*

THE O'CALLAGHAN MEDAL.

THE following correspondence will be of interest to many of our readers:—

The Club, Ootacamund, 25th July, 1897.

The President, R. I. E. College, Coopers Hill.—Dear Sir,—Some members of the Civil Engineering profession in India have subscribed a sum of about Rs. 3,250 for the purpose of marking in some public manner their appreciation of the work and career of Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, C.I.E., C. S. I., late a Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and now in charge of the Uganda Railway at the Foreign Office in Downing-street.

The desire of the subscribers is that the money should be utilised for the founding at Coopers Hill College of an annual prize or medal, to be called "The O'Callaghan Prize or Medal," for the best paper on Applied Mechanics offered at the final examination by a student taking an appointment in the Indian Public Works Department.

I am requested by the subscribers to say that they hope that the prize and the conditions hereto attached will prove acceptable to the College authorities.

On learning from you that they are so acceptable I shall have the pleasure of placing the amount that has been subscribed at your disposal.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. J. E. SPRING.

Coopers Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey,
3rd September, 1897.

Dear Sir,—I shall be very pleased, on behalf of the College, to accept the prize so generously offered by the members of the Civil Engineering profession in India, in memory of the career of Mr. O'Callaghan. I would, however, suggest for your consideration and that of the subscribers some slight modification of the conditions of the prize.

I am not sure that a prize for a single paper is desirable; our great object, and one which I have some difficulty in obtaining, is the encouragement of steady work from one term's end to another as distinguished from spasmodic efforts during each just before an examination.

For this reason I am much in favour of giving all prizes for total work during the year, or during the whole course, as opposed to results of single examinations. We have already a scholarship and four prizes for "Applied Mechanics," two for the third year and two for the second, and I am not sure that a fifth, more valuable than any of the others, is altogether desirable.

How would it be to give this prize for combined excellence (as shown by the aggregate marks during the whole of the three years' course) in Branch I. (Engineering) and Branch II. (Applied Mechanics).

These two are what may be called the "technical" branches as distinguished from Branch III. (Mathematics) and (Branch IV. Natural Science), and may fitly be linked together, and a medal (not a prize) for combined excellence in the two would, I think, be not only a suitable complement to the scholarships and prizes already given for the separate branches, but a fitting memorial of the eminent engineer whose career it is intended to commemorate.

Of course, the matter is one entirely for the decision of the donors, but I think you and they will not object to my placing my views on the subject before you.—Yours

sincerely, (Signed) J. PENNYCUICK.

The President, R.I.E. College, Coopers Hill.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., I have the pleasure to inform you that I have to-day directed Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, to remit to you the sum of £220 (two hundred and twenty pounds) for the purpose of establishing the O'Callaghan Medal.

I take it on myself to voice the wishes of the subscribers, and to accept your suggestion that the medal should be given "for combined excellence in Branch I. (Engineering) and Branch II. (Applied Mechanics), as shown by the aggregated marks during the whole of the three years' course."

I think I may promise you, on behalf of Mr. O'Callaghan's many friends in the Public Works Department in India, that the young Engineer who comes out with this particular half-marks will find himself the object of special interest and encouragement so long as he proves himself to be deserving of them.

Perhaps it would not be too much to hope that he may, oftener than not, be good on a horse and at games.—Yours sincerely,

Sept. 22, 1897. (Signed) F. J. E. SPRING.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, on his journey down country, will halt for two or three hours on the 26th at Aligarh, visiting the Mahomedan College there. His Excellency will reach Allahabad at 9 a.m. on the 27th, leaving again on the evening of the 29th. He visits Jamalpur to inspect the E. I. R. workshops on the 30th on his way to Darjeeling.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

LORD DUFFERIN AND ARMY CRAMMING.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, presiding, on Oct. 22, in Dublin, at the conferring of degrees of the Royal University of Ireland, of which he is Chancellor, said they might be congratulated on their efforts to promote the cause of what was known as "sound learning," as opposed to the superficial instruction which was properly denounced as the great danger attaching to the system of cramming which had recently sprung up amongst them. The worst of it was the evil had become irrevocably incorporated with the political constitution of the country. The road to all Government appointments—civil, naval, and military—now led through the gates presided over by the Civil Service examiners; and human nature being what it was, and bread and butter being the aim in view, the candidates who wished to embark upon those careers would inevitably resort to the assistance of the crammer, almost invariably a very able teacher, but one who, with the best will in the world, had no pretension to "educate" his pupils in accordance with the proper meaning of that term, and who had but scanty opportunities of exercising any religious influence, and still scantier means of applying any moral discipline to the shifting groups of young men with whom he was so temporarily and accidentally connected. But, for all that, he was not prepared to say that the results were so disheartening as might be expected. At all events let them take a concrete example. When in India he had been, naturally, in close and confidential communication with those two gallant Field-Marshals, Sir Donald Stewart and Lord Roberts; and both they and others equally competent to pronounce an opinion had assured him that the average British company officer of to-day was, thanks to the educational efforts imposed upon him preparatory to entering the Army, obviously superior to his predecessors who had acquired their commissions through purchase and the influence of friends, being in no whit inferior to them in courage or physical vigor while he undoubtedly surpassed them both in their acquirements and in their intellectual development. Happily, however, the intention of those who sought an imprimatura form that University was to follow what were called the learned professions, as distinguished from those who, the moment they left school, entered upon a like of action. Consequently they were not like the Civil Service examiners, a mere sieve with holes of a certain pattern, through which bodies of a certain shape were to be sifted; but they were bound, both in the interests of the public and in the interests of their students, to ascertain, as far as might be, that those upon whom they conferred the honour of a degree were not merely possessed of certain acquirements, but were endowed with that mental calibre and had subjected themselves to such a course of stimulating intellectual discipline as would enable them to discharge with advantage the duties they authorised them to undertake. The standard of excellence required by the Royal University of Ireland was as high as that demanded in any similar institution. Not to require this would be a gross betrayal of their trust; it would be to call the students into Parliament, and to call down upon them the reproaches and the finger of scorn of every other university in the Three Kingdoms. (Applause.) He referred with pleasure to the extraordinary success of their female students in modern literature, in which direction they had driven their masculine rivals from the field, and it was to the credit of the Irish Parliament, one of whom he was proud to say from very early days he had always been one, who had insisted on the propriety of opening the doors of all the Universities and the gates of every branch of learning to women. (Applause).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.

Bridges, Lieut, Bombay, R H A, on leave, from Kamptee.

NOVEMBER 11.

Marsh, Capt, Bombay, Border Regt, on leave, from Quetta.
Malleson, Capt, Bombay, R A, Ordnance Dept, on duty, from Kirkee.
Potts, Capt, Punjab, R A, on duty, from Quetta.
Wilson, Major, Madras, 22nd I, on furlough, from Berhampur.

NOVEMBER 12.

Baddeley, Major, P W D, R E, on special leave, from Beswada.
Curzon, Col, Punjab, Rifle Bde, time expired, from Umballa

NOVEMBER 13.

Swann, Lieut, Bombay, R H A, on leave, from Karachi.
Hatch, Capt, Madras and Bombay, Inspector Army Signalling, on duty, from Sind District.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Battiscompe, Capt, Bombay, 9th I, off leave, to Ahmednagar.

NOVEMBER 11.

Peirsdestre, Major, Bombay, Malwa Bhil Corps, on leave, to Mhow.
Swayne, Capt, Bombay, R E, on duty, to Deolali.

NOVEMBER 13.

Vincent, Capt, Bombay, 7th Lancers, on medical certificate, to England.
Johnston, Surgn Capt, Bombay, I M S, on medical certificate, to England.
Wilson, Major, Madras, 22nd I, on furlough, to England.
Baddeley, Major, P W D, R E, on leave, to England.
Curzon, Col, Punjab, Rifle B de, time expired, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th November, 1897.

1. Orderly Officer for the week:—Lieut. H. Penny. Next for duty:—
Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Br. B. Robbins; next for duty Sergt. H. S. Hyde.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. W. F. Zurhorst; next for duty Sergt. H. O. Coates.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound—To-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday, at 5-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters—To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday, at 8-15 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.
Dress.—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th November, 1897.

I. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company drill and Recruits drill.—At 6-30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 16th instant, and 5-15 p.m., on Friday the 19th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.

BATTALION PARADE.

The Battalion will take part in the Brigade parade on Wednesday, the 17th instant, and will fall in at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground at 6-30 a.m. Coffee and Biscuits will be issued on the ground before parade.
2. The Range at Cooria is now available daily for class firing and practice.
It is notified for information that:—
I. When travelling for practice members must purchase their own tickets.
II. When travelling for class firing, Volunteer tickets will be obtained for them on their giving their names to the Instructors travelling by the first train only at the following stations:—

Train leaves.		
Victoria Terminus	5-30 a.m.	Bombay time.
Masjid	5-34 "	"
Mazagon	5-33 "	"
Byculla	5-42 "	"
Parel	5-52 "	"
Dadur	5-55 "	"

III. The Commanding Officer hopes that all Recruits will do their class firing before the end of December.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Coy.:—No. 4291 Vol. E. Morrison, and No. 1817 Vol. J. H. Burby.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 12th November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily for recruits in the Riding School, at 7 a.m., punctually.
2. General parade, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, fall in at the Queen's Statue, at 6-30 a.m.
Dress drill order Khaki.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

UP-TO-DATE science is not a whit more tender to our new than to our old-standing illusions on hygienic matters. Now that we have grown accustomed to pitying ourselves as martyrs to the excitement and strain and wearing rapidity characteristic of modern life, it is a little disconcerting to be abruptly informed on high medical authority and through the medium of the Harveian Oration, that these supposedly unfavourable conditions are, as a matter of fact, very much better both for individuals and for society at large than the "somewhat monotonous lives" that were lived by "our forefathers and the ancients" in days when trains, electricity, printing-presses, and all the other resources of high-pressure civilisation were unknown. So far, indeed, from the circumstances and surroundings of modern life being prejudicial to health or nerves, it appears that its rush and stress provide, in reality, "the antiseptic of society." It is no more possible (says the *World*) to help admiring the proclamation of so courageous a doctrine of optimism in pessimistic days like these, than to help wondering what the members of the ever increasing body of nerve-specialists will have to say on the subject.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to d'te.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·895	Calm	1	82·6	57·7	67	...	...	−0·05
Sirsa	29·884	ESE	2	92·3	45·2	73	...	...	...
Delhi	29·872	SE	4	85·2	56·5	69	...	...	...
Agra	29·857	NE	4	81·0	51·4	66	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·878	Calm	1	87·3	56·5	60	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·874	Calm	2	84·1	57·4	38	...	...	−0·03
Jhansi	29·874	Calm	1	91·6	60·2	34	...	...	−0·03
Jacobabad	29·872	N	6	96·0	65·0	35	...	...	−0·01
Karachi	29·875	WNW	6	86·4	70·6	57	...	...	−0·07
Jeypore	29·909	NW	4	92·1	56·1	46	...	...	−0·06
Ajmere	29·917	NW	5	87·9	51·7	52	...	...	−0·04
Deesa	29·915	SSE	5	94·8	55·1	57	...	...	−0·07
Ahmedabad	29·916	SSW	1	94·2	61·6	48	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·917	W	5	94·5	64·4	84	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	29·921	Calm	2	93·4	59·9	63	...	...	−0·18
Ghadeeki	29·912	NW	5	93·6	61·7	43	...	...	...
Veraval	29·896	N	5	89·1	65·4	51	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·927	N	8	89·2	54·3	36	...	...	−0·06
Indore	29·939	NE	1	89·7	53·1	56	...	...	−0·14
Saugor	29·900	WSW	4	84·7	60·6	35	...	...	−0·16
Jubulpore	29·930	SSE	1	84·4	52·4	69	...	...	−0·27
Hoshangabad	29·939	WSW	1	86·2	53·3	62	...	...	−0·31
Khandwa	29·940	NW	3	90·7	57·1	54	...	...	−0·19
Raipur	29·904	Calm	3	84·8	56·3	66	...	...	−0·15
Nagpur	29·913	N	3	87·3	58·2	45	...	...	−0·08
Amraoti	29·907	NNE	2	88·7	58·3	45	0·07	...	−0·32
Akola	29·915	E	2	90·0	52·5	43	...	...	−0·18
Surat	29·905	E	3	90·7	64·1	47	...	...	−0·14
Malegaon	29·913	W	4	91·1	53·0	40	...	...	−0·40
Bombay	29·878	NE	9	89·6	72·5	62	...	...	−0·54
Poona	29·947	SW	6	90·6	56·9	62	...	...	−0·97
Ahmednagar	29·927	NW	6	85·3	56·5	49	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·940	ENE	2	88·8	55·2	35	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·926	Calm	7	91·2	60·0	35	...	...	−1·05
Ratnagiri	29·948	Calm	3	87·4	72·4	61	...	...	−0·41
Belgaum	29·868	NNE	6	85·2	63·2	51	...	...	−1·81
Goa	29·882	E	6	86·0	73·4	93	...	...	...
Karwar	29·827	NW	3	86·0	73·0	85	...	...	−2·16
Mangalore	29·812	ESE	3	87·3	73·4	81	...	...	−2·56
Calicut	29·823	E	6	88·3	76·0	84	...	0·45	−3·26
Cochin	29·821	NNE	L	86·3	75·8	85	0·01	1·09	−3·56
Bangalore	29·862	ENE	5	85·8	61·8	40	...	...	−2·06
Secunderabad	29·895	NE	4	87·2	59·4	36	...	...	−1·43
Vizagapatam	29·851	NNE	4	86·6	74·6	88	...	...	−3·37
Bellary	29·880	NE	2	94·7	71·2	52	...	...	−1·42
Cuddapah	29·837	SE	L	95·6	75·8	70	...	0·02	−2·14
Madras	29·843	NE	3	91·0	74·0	77	...	0·61	−3·25
Coimbatore	29·848	N	1	83·4	69·1	82	0·76	1·73	−0·55
Trichinopoly	29·827	WNW	3	94·5	70·4	58	...	0·56	−2·05
Negapatam	29·826	NNW	2	90·0	78·2	86	...	1·48	−6·06
Colombo	29·830	NW	3	87·5	77·0	80	0·2	7·95	+0·83
Aden	29·898	NW	6	86·6	73·4	54	...	0·12	+0·07

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Bangalore, and a brisk fall at Karachi and Ajmere, pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is rather irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay, and 8 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum in large defect at Khandwa, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 49° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bangalore, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Moderate showers have fallen at Coimbatore, and a few drops at Cochin and Colombo. Pressure is abnormally low in Sind, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and the weather is in an unsettled condition to the north of latitude 24°. Local scattered showers are probable in Ceylon and in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

Saturday: Pressure changes are again very slight generally, and pressure is more uniform than it was yesterday. A small residual depression is shown over Sind, but otherwise the depression over the Punjab and Sind has disappeared. At the same time a shallow depression with barometer about one-tenth of an inch below normal is apparently crossing the Andaman Sea towards the centre of the Bay. Winds are variable to easterly up the Gangetic Plain, the northerly over central parts of the country, and the Bay Coasts, and easterly in Lower Burma and West Coast. Force is strong in Diamond Island and Rangoon and moderate to light elsewhere. Mean temperature generally has fallen, except in Gujarat, the Central India, Rajputana and part of the West Coast. Heat is greater than usual except in Burma, south of Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. Excess is large in Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana and Madras, Deccan, and the deficiency is large in Upper Burma. Rain has fallen in Upper Burma, the Arakan Cachar and a few places in the Peninsula. Akyab and Silchar report over one inch and Lashio, Bhamo, Coconada and Coimbatore over half an inch, but elsewhere the amounts are small.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·836
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	70·4
Relative humidity of Air	793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·9
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 209

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th November, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,34,082	3,32,632	5,535	4,72,249
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	4,69,815
Increase				Rs. 2,434

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 30th October 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	36,427	45,921	...	9,494	73,478	...
Parcels, &c.	47,956	61,709	...	13,753	59,138	...
Goods						
Other earnings	8,323	9,386

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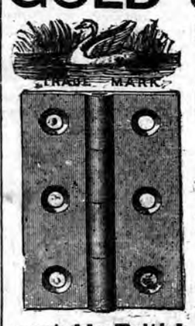

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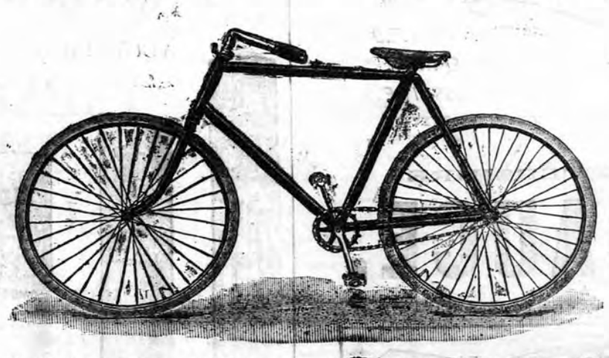

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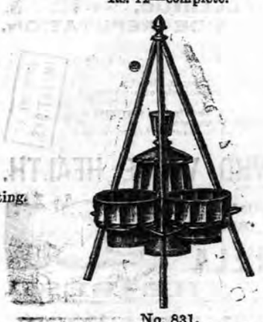

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